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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 124 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS---A PUBLIC NUISANCE"

—Sir S. Hoare

BOMBAY RIOT ECHO IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 23.

The Bombay Government would not relax its intensive precautions against the Recrudescence of communal rioting until order was completely restored, declared Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons adding that casualties till 21st May were 130 dead and 1640 injured while 836 arrests had been made.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked if Congress volunteers, who claimed to control Hindus, actively supported the Government in restoration of order.

Sir S. Hoare replied that far from helping, volunteers had been, in certain cases a public danger and in all cases a public nuisance.—Reuter

DARTMOOR CONVICTS

Remission Of Sentences And Release

LONDON, May 25.

"Meritorious behaviour" during Dartmoor Riots has earned five years remission for murderer with life sentence (nominally twenty years). Eleven other convicts will be released immediately as consequence of remission varying from two months to three years. Further, fifteen will receive remissions ranging from three months to year.

First named is Donovan who was sentenced to death for murder of Brighton chemist in 1928 and reprieved hour before he was due to go to scaffold. During Dartmoor rising he saved life of Governor Turner at serious risk of his own. —(Reuter's Special.)

Eight Drowned In Jamna

Boat Dashes Against Steamer & Capsizes

SERAJGANJ, May 23.

Eight out of eleven passengers, including women and children are reported to have been drowned when a ferry-boat, carried by the current in the River Jamna, dashed against a steamer and capsized.

Three swam ashore.

Four bodies have been recovered but the remaining four are missing despite an attempt at rescue.—A. P.

JAMIUT-UL-ULEMA

Consultative Meeting On Thursday

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 23.

A consultative meeting of the Jamiatul Ulema memoers and other Ulema will be held on 26th inst. in Moradabad to discuss, with the religious point of view, the bills regarding Hajis which are to be considered by the Select Committee of the Assembly on 30th inst. in Simla.

Invitations have been issued from the office. Those invited should inform Baulana Fakhruddin Shahimasjid, Moradabad, of the time of their arrival.

Viceroy To Visit Ooty

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

It is reliably understood that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon intend paying a visit to Ootacamund towards the middle of July next, if circumstances are so favourable as to enable the Viceroy to leave his summer Headquarters in July.

It is learnt that their Excellencies will spend about three weeks in the Queen of hill stations.—A. P.

Fire In Ahmedabad Chemist's Shop

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

A fire broke out last evening in a chemist's shop as a result of which one person was seriously injured and removed to the civil hospital.—A. P.

Bombay Paper To Be Prosecuted?

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

"Shaukat Ali's Marriage Absolutely In Order" Hindu Press Attitude Condemned

BOMBAY, May 23.

A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee was held this morning at the Khilafat House, Byculla, under the presidentship of Maulana Mazaharuddin Dehlvi. A large number of delegates from all parts of India was present.

The following resolutions were passed:—

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

The Committee expressed regret at the untimely deaths of Maulana Abdul Majid, the late President of the Khilafat Committee, the Prince of Yemen and Maulana Abdul Kafi of Cawnpore. The Committee expressed regret at the deaths of those who fell victims in the recent communal riots in the city.

The Committee expressed a horror and disgust over the recent happenings in the city and commended the good work of the various Muslim Volunteer Corps.

CONFERENCES AT AJMERE.

It was decided to hold the sessions of the Khilafat, Youth League, Volunteers, Educational and the Muslim Workers' Conferences at Ajmere from July 8 to July 13, 1932.

It was suggested that the Muslim Committee of Bombay should start a Gujerati Daily paper in Bombay.

BOMBAY PAPER TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Committee insisted that action should be launched both by the Central Khilafat Committee and Maulana Shaukat Ali, against a local newspaper in connection with certain allegations reported to have been made by that paper.

"SAHUKAT ALI'S MARRIAGE IN ORDER."

In regard to the recent marriage of Maulana Shaukat Ali, it was declared that the marriage was absolutely in order in according to the Islamic Law and the attitude of the Hindu press in this connection was condemned. Begum Shaukat Ali was also congratulated on her embracing Islam.

It was finally decided that three members of the Committee should proceed to Delhi and enquire into the dispute in connecton with the election of Khilafat Committee.—A. P.

Nervousness Still Persists in Bombay

ONE KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED ON MONDAY

Governor & Police Chief Tour Affected Areas

A further improvement in the riot situation in Bombay on Monday is reflected in the comparatively small number of casualties recorded in the city hospitals. This, however, does not mean that complete confidence has been restored a nd that the horrible nightmare of the past ten days' rioting has been effaced from the memory of the people.

NERVOUSNESS STILL PERSISTS.

A feeling of nervousnessness still persists and people hesitate to move about in the disturbed areas. Tram cars move about freely and a number of shops in certain parts have been thrown open showing also a marked improvement over the previous day.

Total casualties for the day are:

KILLED	*1*
INJURED	*7*

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE

The cause of the apprehension is provided in the fact that although police vigilance has not been relaxed stray cases of assault still occur. There was only one fatal case on Monday. A Muslim who was belaboured at Lalbaug in the morning expired in the K. E. M. Hospital.

EXCITEMENT IN MANDVI.

There was a minor stabbing affray in Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, soon after sunset when a Hindu pounced upon a Muslim pedestrian and the latter retaliated and stabbed his assailant. The incident created some excitement and large crowds collected on the outskirts at Mandvi but the police appeared on the scene and the crowds melted away. The injured men were removed to the hospital and a Muslim who was armed with a knife was put under arrest by the Pydhonie police and marched to the lock-up.

PEDESTRIAN REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.

Another case of assault was reported from Vithalwadi where a 'mavali' struck a Hindu passer-by with a soda water bottle and took to his heels. The man was injured and was removed to the Free Emergency Hospital. This occurred in the evening. There were three stray assaults at Null Bazar, Abdul Rehman Street and Lal Baug earlier in the day.

GURKAH ARRESTED.

The police are strictly enforcing the ban on carrying of lethal weapons. A Gurkah who was carrying "kukri" was arrested by the police at Koliwada, Mandvi for contravening the police order.

AT C. P. TANK GROUND.

A Hindu who attempted to enter the Municipal recreation ground at C. P. Tank was driven away by the police. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has banned people from entering this place where the "tombs" of two Muslim Pirs were recently discovered. By the side of the tombs certain Sadhus had put up idols and both Hindus and Muslims were regular visitors to the place till recently.

CASUALTIES.

The total casualties for the day was 1 killed and 7 injured. The details are as follows:—

J. J. HOSPITAL	**1 Injured.**
G. T. HOSPITAL	**1 Injured.**
FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL	**5 Injured.**

Of those treated in the Free Emergency 3 persons were victims of police lathis. The actual riot casualties, therefore, were only 4 injured.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Commissioner of Police again toured the disturbed area and paid a visit to Madhav Baug where the "tombs" of two Muslim Pirs were recently discovered.

(FOR FURTHER NEWS: See page 5.)

Notice Served In Jail

Labour Press Keeper To Deposit Security ?

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

A notice has been issued against Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda the Secretary of the Textile Labour Association who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Nasik Jail to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 as the keeper of labour printing press under the Press Emergency Act.—A. P.

LABOUR PRESS TO BE CLOSED ?

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

The authorities of the Textile Labour Association have decided to close the Labour Printing Press in respect of which security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded under the Emergency Act.

The publication of "Majur Sandesh" the weekly organ of the Association, was suspended at the beginning of the year after some of the Ordinances had been promulgated.—A. P.

MRS NAIDU'S CONVICTION ECHO

Why Ahmedabad City Fathers Adjourned

COLLECTOR ASKS FOR COPY OF RESOLUTION

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

The Collector has asked the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality to submit a copy of the Resolution passed on April 24 when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was sentenced in Bombay.

By this Resolution the meeting of the Municipality was adjourned without showing any cause.—A. P.

NAVJIWAN PRESS MANAGER JAILED

Also "Gujarat Samachar" Editor

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

Mr. Jivanji, Manager, Gandhiji's Navjivan Press and Mr. Indravadan, editor, "Gujarat Samachar" a vernacular daily were tried and sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for failing to report themselves to police.—A. P.

ORDINANCE RELEASES ?

But Only Of Seized Property !

CALCUTTA, May 23.

In view of the fact that Ordinances lapse on July 3 it is understood that the Government contemplates releasing all articles and property taken charge of by the police but not confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movement within the abovementioned date commencing from now.—A. P.

Hyderabad's 13th "Dictator" Arrested

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 23.

The 13th local "Dictator" was arrested yesterday for Weekly Flag Salutation ceremony.

The Hyderabad police attached the beddings, cots and other household articles in lieu of fines imposed on two Congress volunteers.—A. P.

Seven Dead On Board

Plight Of Repatriates From Malaya

NEGAPATAM, May 22.

The B. I. S. N. steamer "Elephanta" carrying mails and a full compliment of repatriates from Malaya, arrived at the Negapatam Port this morning after encountering very rough weather 'en route.' She landed about 500 repatriates here and carried about 1500 for Madras.

Enquiries show that seven repatriates died on board during the voyage to Negapatam and several more suffering from diseases are in a serious condition among the repatriates bound for Madras.

The "Elephanta" will be utilised for service between Maddras and Rangoon on the completion of the present voyage.—A. P.

MADRAS "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

MADRAS, May 23.

A Muslim Congress worker, was arrested overnight while, it is alleged, he was attempting to address a meeting at the Triplicane Beach.

The 12th Congress 'dictator' headed a procession of ten volunteers along China Bazaar Road to-day. The police arrested the party and removed them to the Commissioner's Office, where the 'dictator' was remanded to custody till June 2. The rest were let off.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL AGENT RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

The agent of the Rohit Mill, who was arrested a second time under the Emergency Ordinance, was released to-day on parole.

He is required to produce personally for inspection at the Deputy Police Superintendent's Office at 2-30 p.m. every Tuesday a statement of all disbursements made by him during the preceding week either personally or on behalf of any business, political, swadeshi, or any other concern other than purely domestic.—A. P.

LORD INCHCAPE DEAD

Chairman Of Indian "Axe" Committee

LONDON, May 23, Monte Carlo—The Death has occurred of Lord Inchcape on board the Yacht "Rover."—Reuter

(James Lyle Mackay, First Viscount of Strathnaver was born in Abroath Forfarshire in 1852. He began life as a merchant and became a senior partner of the firm of Mackinnon and Mackenzie, a vice-president of the Suez Canal Co. and a chairman of the P. and O. and British India Steam Navigation Cos.

Lord Inchcape first came to India in 1874 as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and later went to China as H. M.'s Special Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to negotiate and conclude a new commercial treaty with China. He came back to India again in 1907 to inquire into the finance and working of Indian Railways.

It will be remembered that in 1919 Lord Inchcape took over all the Government's ships and sold them realising for the Exchequer £35,000,000 at a total sales-cost of £850.

He was chairman of the Indian Retrenchment Committee's of 1922-23 and 1927.

His son the Hon. Kenneth Mackay succeeds him to the Viscountcy of Inchcape.

HYDERABAD'S EX-JUDGE DEAD

Late Pt. Keshavrao Koratkar

POONA, May 23.

Pandit Keshavrao Koratkar, ex-Chief Judge of the High Court, Hyderabad, Deccan, died at the age of 65 in Poona on Saturday night. He was a prominent Arya Samajist and keen social reformer and philanthropist. The Koratkar Bill legalising the marriage of Hindu widows is still on the anvil of the Hyderabad Legislature.

The Pandit was suffering from diabetes which brought on a comatic condition on Saturday, and ended fatally. He leaves behind him three sons, one of whom is a barrister in Hyderabad and the other an air pilot at the Karachi aerodrome.—A. P.

Naidu Remains Unbeaten

WAZIR ALI'S ABSENCE MARS INDIA'S CHANCES OF RUNNING UP BIG SCORE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 23.

In the match between M. C. C. and All-India which commenced on Saturday, Indians were all out in their first innings for 228, Naidu being not-out with 118. M. C. C. had made 200 for 7 wickets in their first innings at the close of the day's play.

In their match against M. C. C. at Lord's, All-India were out today for the addition of but two runs to Saturday's score. Though there was rain over-night, the wicket was playable at noon but owing to wet outfield no beginning was made with the second day's play till 1-30 p.m.

Naidu and Amarsingh then resumed Indians' first innings but with the third ball bowled, Peebles had the latter batsman out. (226—8—3). Nissar filled the vacancy but he had still made no run when Peebles tempted him to give an easy catch to Jardine at short square leg. (228—9—0). This is Nissar's fourth duck since the tour commenced. The innings thus terminated at 228. Naidu, who was not out with 118, had provided a treat with his superb driving and hits to leg. Playing enterprising cricket, he hit one six and 12 fours and made the majority of his runs in front of the wicket.

It is learned that Wazir Ali is leaving the nursing home this evening and rejoining the team.

Scores:—

There was no play before lunch and when beginning was made, Indians were all out for the addition of two runs both scored by Naidu who remained not out with 118. Driving and hitting to leg powerfully, Naidu gave an exhibition of vigorous cricket and in addition to one six and 12 fours in his score. Nissar was out for Duck again this being his fourth since the tour commenced. Peebles captured three wickets for 55 runs and Bowes 3 conceding average of 14 runs each. M. C. C. had made 100 for 3 wickets by tea time.

ALL-INDIA—FIRST INNINGS.

J G Navle c Kennowland b Stevens	6
S Wazir Ali (retired, hurt)	9
C K Naidu (not-out)	118
P E Palia b Peebles	17
J Naomal c and b Bowes	11
S H Colah b White	35
Nazir Ali 1-b-w Bowes	1
K S G Limbdi b Bowes	11
Lalsingh c Wood b Stevens	5
Amar Singh b Peebles	3
Nissar c Jardine b Peebles	0
Extras	12
Total	228

Bowling: Bowes 3 for 42; Stevens 2 for 32; Peebles 3 for 55; White 1 for 59.

(See Stop Press, page 5)

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A R7256

THE SURI INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.—Wanted a MANAGER to open a Branch Office of our Rural's Tea Department on a salary of Rs. 65 p.m. cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply to:—MANAGER, 11, Clive Row, Calcutta, B. O.
A R7241

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Suboverseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A 4588

WANTED—by established Life Insurance Institution, DISTRICT SECRETARIES throughout Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 150/250 according qualifications. Applicants must be prepared to give assurance of business and make investment of Rs. 2,000. Apply to Box No. 1532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4899C

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of MANAGER on Rs. 75-5-125 pay for Sawantwadi State Bank proposed to be started from 1st August next. Applicants possessing necessary qualifications and experience in banking should apply enclosing testimonials, DIWAN, SAWANTWADI Camp, Amboli.
A 4928

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WANTED—AGENTS to make over Rupees 100 per month selling our Unique Health, Vitality and Beauty Products. spare time. Great opportunity for pushing people, students and ladies. Big Variety. Products sell on Sight. Great Scope in every town. Territory going fast. Apply sharp with Rs. 1 in stamps for samples. H. V. I. (Dept. B. B.), Simla East.
A

Profession.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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TO LET from 1st June on Khar, 14th Road, "RUBAIX" House, Ground Floor. 3 big airy rooms with verandah, kitchen and two bath-rooms. Very comfortable and up-to-date, garden all round. For rent enquire on top floor or write Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

Astrologer

"ARIEL," GREAT ASTROLOGER and PALMIST, staying Room No. 34, Hotel Majestic, opp. Museum. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar says, "Startling in accuracy." Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
P R7229

Educational

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL—249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years Course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next Session begins from July 4 Apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D. Principal.
E R7141

Property Wanted

WANTED—VACANT LAND at Mahableshwar, suitable for building purposes. Well situated but not central. Area at least three acres. Freehold preferred. Apply Box No. 1543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 4233

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SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager,
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The following is a facsimile of our Elephant Brand.

THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL.
4959

Public Notices

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and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATION, LTD.

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Dated this 19th day of May 1932.

L. H. B. SANDWELL,
Chairman.
R7252

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All that piece or parcel of land situate at 1st Marine Street, admeasuring about 59-1/4 sq. yards, forming part of certain land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1486 Part Division and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8455 Part and bounded on the North by 1st Marine Street, on the East by the vacant land of the Municipal Corporation leased to Messrs. Thorat & Co., on the West by New Marine Lines and on the South by a private passage owned by the Municipal Corporation.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Elissa Landi in
WICKED
with
Victor McLaglen
Una Merkel Allan Dinehart
Directed by Allan Dwan
Sometimes the huntress, sometimes the hunted ...she fought alone in a world where men obey one law...the law of the jungle.
18

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY
"I TAKE THIS WOMAN"
A Paramount Picture
with
GARY COOPER
CAROLE LOMBARD
Careless Kisses—Impulsive marriage—Easy divorce!
It takes a strong man to hold his woman these days. Here's one man who does—see how!

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*Calcutta Maru	5339	19 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	9 June	27 June

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Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 June	28 June

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Borneo Maru	10th May	25th May
Bandai ,,	8th ,,	28th ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	6th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	18th ,,
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
May 23.
Nil

DEPARTURES.
May 24.
Fusijama, Cosulich, Trieste.
Garbeta, Toursen, Karachi.

LOADING
May 23.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon
Steamer Rajput for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Karachi.
S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Fusijama will sail to-day for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo.
S.S. Garbeta:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garbeta, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay May 23.

1 Clan Macilwraith 2928 Marmagoa 25/5 J Finlay & Co.
2 Malwa, 5980, London 28-5 M M & Co.
3 Trentbank 3025, Colombo, N F, F F Campbell and Co.
5 C/o. Sydney 4326 Liverpool 27/5, K Nixon & Co.
7 Birkenfels 3851 Karachi 26/5 L Edwards.
8 Fusijama 4196 Trieste. 24/5, L Triestino N. Co.
9 Calcutta Maru 3214 Karachi 25-5 N Y Kaisha.
11 Sumatra 5063, Calcutta, 25-5 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Silverelen 26637, New York 24-5 Volkart Bros.
16 City of Lille 4054, Karachi 1-6 K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan 24-5 O S Kaisha.
3 Barpeta 1877 P'Gulf 25/5 M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932 Busrah, 27/5, M C and Co.
8 Gambhira 3196, Calcutta, 29/5, M M & Co.
9 Rajput 3391 Calcutta, N F, T Morrison and Co.
14 Lalita 302, M'Coast 25/5, Malabar S N Co.
15 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar. N F, Lalji Naranji & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Sophie Marie 560 M'Coast 24-5 Merchant S N Co.
B Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast 26-5 Merchant S N Co.
(Chupra B) Laxmi 124. M'Coast, 24/5, National S S Co.

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FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
Karmala, 27|5 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 3|6 P & O S N Co.
Soudan 9|6, P & O S N Co.
Corfer, 10|6, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 17|6, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 24|6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24|6, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Gogra 2915, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 2/6 G T Co.
Clan Macworther, 10-6 J F Co.
Elysia 20/6 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Marienfels 3115, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bangalore 22-5 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange 25-5 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
C|Christehurah 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Morne 2-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Van Burn 17|6 F F Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Alipore 24|5 P & O S N Co.
Iyo Maru 30|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 2715 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 3|6 O S Kaisha.
Chitral 3|6 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 17|6, P O & S N Co.
Kidderpore 21|6 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 11|6 P & O S N Co.
Cathey 25|6 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.
Kenya 4|6 M M & Co.
Karagola 18|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Malwa 28-5 P and O S N Co.
Mongolia 28-5. P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sumatra, 25|5, L Edward Ltd.
Birkenfels 26/5, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
C/Lille 1/6 J F Co.
FOR KOBE.
Borneo Maru 24-5 O S Kaisha
Calcutta Maru, 25/5, N Y Kaisha
Bandai Maru NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda 25-5 M M and Co.
Varela, 2715 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, 7|5, S. S. N. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambhira 29/5, M M and Co.
Rajput N F, T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashmi N F, S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF, F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Malwa P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sumatra, L Edward Ltd.
Birkenfels L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
C/Lille J F C.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS
Calcutta, Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
Bandai Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Hatarana, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Rajput, T M Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Jaladuta, S.S.N. Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashmi. S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager F F Campbell.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
President Pierce Boats for A. Cotton 21/5/32.
Sumatra Boats for A. Cotton 23/5/32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Malwa for London:—13 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.; 308 bags myrabollam M Bhuta and Co.; 19 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd; 177 cases sultana D B K Chandmal; 18 bales animal skin M R Shaffi and Co.; 27 bales animal skin K Lalbhai; 21 bales animal skin M Esmail; 15 bales animal skin A M S Pillai and Co.; 20 bales animal skin R Harilal and Bros.; 9 bales animal skin F Nizami and Co.; 60 bales hemp V Bhaskar; 6 bales animal skin P E Boyce and Son; 15 bales woollen carpets H A Aminoff.

For Leith:—125 bales hemp V Bhaskar.

S.S. City of Sydney for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.; 220 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 2669 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.; 120 bags gum J Massey and Co.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Liverpool:—22 bales wool raw R Javerchand; 96 bales wool raw M Motilal; 40 bales wool raw M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw R Virchand; 17 bales wool raw G Ramsarup; 45 bales wool raw T Bhanvarlal; 158 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 37 bales wool raw C A Smith Ltd.

S.S. City of Lille for Hull:—100 bales hemp S Permanand; 650 bags groundnut cakes J Travers and Sons.

S.S. Silverelm for Marseilles:—1334 bags groundnut kernals and 616 bags linseed K M Nathoo.

For New York:—70 bags flea seed A P Gupta.

S.S. Trentbank for New York:—4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

S.S. Birkenfels for Hamburg:—100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S.S. Fusijama for Jaffa:—3 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—900 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—362 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Bandai Maru for Osaka:—1600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 23.

S.S. Col-de-Lana, Agents L. Triestino, from Trieste:—1950 cases paper; 1560 cases glassware; 146 cases H.-glass 30 cases Fez caps; 98 cases card-boards; 109 cases cement; 54 cases twine netting; 74 cases Hemp twine; 115 cases chains; 1124 coils wire; 524 cases nails; 250 cases beer; 115 cases dextrine; 400 cases starch; 580 bundle bars; 14563 pieces deel wood boards.

From Venice:—70 bales art silk yarn; 78 bales spun silk yarn; 56 cases glassware; 150 bales yellow ocre; 10 cases red ocre.

From Port Said:—333 bales cotton; 47 bags gallnuts.

From Suez:—19 pkgs. drugs.

From Aden:—50 bags chara; 33 bundles saji khar; 55 bundle alkali.

S.S. Gambhira; Agents M M & Co.; from Akyab:—9398 bags rice.

From Cochin:—1518 bundles coir yarn; 434 bundles coir rope; 176 bundle mats.

From Calicut:—169 bundle coir yarn; 229 bundle coir rope; 625 bags cocoanuts; 265 bags copra; 570 bags sandal wood; 101 bales cotton; 272 cases tea.

From Cannanore:—256 bags copra; 13 bags sandal wood; 12 bags light pepper; 3137 pieces timber.

From Alleppey:—80 chests tea; 1110 bundle cotton wood battons; 64 bundle cotton wood packing cases.

From Mangalore:—127 bags coffee.

S.S. Silvercidar. Agents Volkart Bros., from Norfolk:—2219 bales cotton raw.

From Savannah:—1781 bales cotton raw.

From Galvestan:—4058 bales cotton raw.

From Texas City:—1726 bales cotton raw.

From Houstan:—4068 bales cottonraw.

From Corpus Christi:—5200 bales cotton raw.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.

Rapid Development Of Business

Ever since we are caught in the world trade depression and political affairs in the country have become unsettled seldom do we hear of progressive achievment or success in the held of Business. The Balance sheet and report of the Directors for the first period of work ended 31st December 1931 of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., of 28, Pollock Street, Calcutta, therefore come to us as an agreeable surprise. It is indeed most gratifying that a purely Indian concern in capital, directorate, management and staff, has achieved signal success in a short time, breaking all previous records of first year's business of Indian Life Companies, and standing head and ears above others age to age.

During the period under report the company secured business of about Rs. 55 lakhs out of which proposals to the extent of about Rs. 40 lakhs resulted into policies. This is the first item on which the Metropolitan has broken all previous records.

In the second place, this good volume of business has been secured at the lowest possible expenses amounting only to 75.9 per cent. of the first year's premium collection. Hardly any company in India, Indian or foreign, can show such economical working during the first few years of its existence. The third notable feature is the comparatiely small lapse ratio of 14 per cent only even during a period of acute economic distress. This shows that the quality of business secured has been quite satisfactory.

As a result of even the first period of working the company has earned a surplus of more than Rs. 37,116. This entire amount is set apart towards the creation of a Life Assurance Fund, thereby providing an additional security to the policy-holders. Over and above what is already secured in the Government Deposit and the shareholders fully paid-up capital of Rs. 1 lakh.

ACTIVITIES OF SANATAN DHARMA

"Steady Progress In Last 40 Years"

At the occasion of his 70th birthday which fell on the 23rd of May, Pandit Din Dayal Sharma Vyakhyan Vachaspati the orthodox Hindu leader in the course of his message says that from what he has soon of the religious movements in India during the last 50 years, he is convinced of the success of the efforts of those who are serving the cause of Sanatan Dharma. He is satisfied that, "the Hindu youth of to-day has a greater and more intelligent respect for and faith in the essential truths that underlie the Hindu Dharma, than he had a few decades back, when the dazzle of the impact of Western culture had almost blinded him."

Referring to the movement for the revival of Sanatan Dharma Panditji says: "A great deal of solid educational work has been done during the past 40 years in which Acharyas and Pandits, Princes and peasants, commercial magnates and men of the learned professions, all contributed their respective quotas. There has been a steady and continued progress and the achievements have been very encouraging."

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CRIME WAVE AND ITS CAUSES

MORAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH ESSENTIAL

Mr. T. W. Standwell, who has from time to time, urged most strongly a wiser system of sexual education for the very young; and is among the pioneers, or, at least one of the earliest advocates of sane instruction in sexual subjects for boys and girls, even before either of these have reached the age of puberty, writes in "Health and Strength".

It has been most disappointing to realise that such sexual education as has been given has been scanty in quantity and far from satisfactory in quality. The system or measure in which these instructions have been imparted has been as haphazard as previously, while in numerous cases the more important details have been withheld. So far as can be perceived, in fact, the main result has been the cultivation of an irritated curiosity—an incitement to savour sensations which would normally remain dormant. Worst of all has been the engendering of a supposition that indulgence in sensations—the provocation and the gratification of such, are natural, necessary and indeed harmless.

DOCTORS ARE RETICENT.

I have myself been subjected to criticism in some quarters for my insistence that the habit of vovoluntary provocation or sexual excitation may, and does quite frequently, develop not only as a mania in itself, but also as the forcing bed of other and far more destructive manias tending towards and often developing into physical, mental and moral disasters.

I would recommend to such critics a study of that classic work, "Psycopathia Sexualis," edited by Dr. Krafft-Ebing. This, apart from the instructive and reasoned comments of the learned editor himself, is based on the reports of cases supplied by eminent medical men of every country. All the cases reported are authentic. Wherever possible full details of the family history of each case is given, while in many the victims themselves make detailed confessions of their sexual experiences, inspirations, thoughts, desires, etc. Alternatively, in cases of advanced mental derangement or of criminal moral depravity, such as necessarily have precluded open confession, the medical experts reporting on these have collated and recorded all the details available from family or other intimate observation.

In the pages of this truly instructive and yet almost terrifying work the medical experts have felt themselves at liberty to write openly and fully, to give free expression to opinions and conclusions such as would not be permitted open publicity in this country, at least, since in England a doctor is expected to be soothing and to preserve a more or less mystifying reticence when discoursing on such topics.

MEDICO-LEGAL REVELATIONS.

"Psycopathia Sexualis" is to be procured in Great Britain, though its sale is officially restricted to members of the legal and medical professions. The authorities apparently shrink from the prospect of permitting such wholesale and ghastly revelations. Possibly they may apprehend that a freer publication might and would arouse an unhealthy or a morbid curiosity and excitation, though it is most difficult to suppose that such would or could be the result. In my opinion, and in that of various medical men I have consulted, its wide publicity would be essentially deterrent. I am convinced that any addict to morbid sexual excitation who had managed to retain any vestige of sanity or reasoning power would shiver at the fate which might be awaiting him and his or her reactions to a study of the records of moral, mental and physical wreckage would take the form of a definite resolution to save themselves before it was too late.

These would be forced to observe in the recital of the stages of physical, mental and moral disaster which overtook the victims on whose misery—and in some instances happy rescue—the medical experts report, the vast majority were initiated into the practice of self-abuse; as also that from this stage, as satisfaction dwindled or as the associated and thereby cultivated appetites became more extravagant and depraved, a zest for what are legally regarded and treated as perversities, indeed as criminal perversities, would develop and would escape from all control.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

One is indeed tempted at times to wish that this "Psycopathia Sexualis", or that at least some portions thereof, could be issued as an education text-book for youths. Since, however, it is to be feared that such is beyond present hope, it has become obvious that there is, at present, a most urgent need for some serious revision of the method, such as it is now in vogue.

In a recent discussion on the Education Estimates in the House of Commons, it was officially reported by the Ministry that whereas "children leaving school to-day are far healthier and fitter than those who left 20 years ago, complaints are being constantly received from employers as to the physique of the young men who apply for employment," while Sir D. Maclean, the Minister of Education, who was submitting the Estimates, had further to admit that the Army authorities are deeply concerned at the physical condition of recruits.

Sir Donald continued: "These complaints undoubtedly point to a very serious national problem, namely, the risk of physical deterioration during adolescence after leaving school. This," he claimed, "was a problem beyond the control of the school authorities and its gravity was not so widely appreciated as it should be, though workers amongst the adolescent were fully alive to it."

PHYSICAL DECAY.

The Minister did not supply any information as to the conclusions drawn by the "workers among the adolescent," to whom he referred. Neither ddid he even hint at the possible, at the probable, causes of such physical deterioration. It is to be supposed that his audience would draw their own conclusions, as also that they might be professionally shocked were he to cite them.

It is agreed that the educational authorities are providing, from the tax and the ratepayers, far larger sums than formerly for the physical cultivation and the general physical betterment of the children under their charge. It is claimed, and not merely with justification but also with self-approval, that the children who leave school in these days are much healthier and fitter than those of 20 years ago. They have every available benefit of physical training and also, as far as possible, of better nutrition. Over 600,000 of these children receive a daily ration of milk. In all these respects every care has been taken to ensure a sounder physical foundation for the boys and girls who are sent forth into the workaday world and who are thereby equipped for the battle of life.

Yet in the immediately ensuing years a marked deterioration sets in, and the well, the more adequately equipped youths of both sexes commence to fall into decay, to become physically flabby and weak; their energy evaporates, they are, more or less, useless to themselves and to the community which has laid a sounder foundation for them at its own cost, while finally, although this is not a point upon which Sir Donald Maclean touched, a by no means inconsiderable percentage are as morally as they are physically degenerate. The education authorities plead that they cannot be held responsible for such failures, and we have therefore to presume that it will be left to others to supply some remedy.

THE SOURCE OF ENERGY.

Sir Donald Maclean did pay a tribute "to the voluntary efforts to tackle this serious national problem through boys' and girls' clubs, boy scouts, girl guides and the many other similar activities." In other words, let us say, he went as far as he felt to be "decent" in his approval of a system of moral education, of which, as would seem to be evident, our official educational system is deficient.

It can be agreed that the unemployment situation is to some extent responsible. The difficulty, in many instances the impossibility, of securing anything like ready employment, has encouraged and developed a general indolence in those who leave school. The mind and body must both have exercise if they are to develop. Interest, mental interest in work, is lacking. Instead of this, our youth is supplied with a stream of sexual excitement and obsession by the "sensational films" which are being so extensively thrust on the public.

Instead of walking to work and labouring for several hours daily, youth travels in trains when funds permit, or more regularly loaf about at street corners. As everyone is aware, sexual curiosity and inclinations both as physical and mental disturbances manifest themselves normally in early adolescence, and unless other occupation is provided are liable to prove irresistible, save when they are sanely controlled or when an alternative and healthier interest is supplied in their place.

CRIMINAL INSTINCTS.

It is scarcely a matter of surprise that the physical standard of adolescent youth should so markedly deteriorate, when to a cultivated, because unavoidable indolence the habits and practice of self-abuse are developed Moreover, each of these causes must occasion a general weakening of will-power, of all moral resistance to any and every temptation.

The Home Office has recently owned to serious alarm at the increase in juvenile crime and at the number of criminals, active in motor-thefts, in smash-and-grab raids, in burglaries, etc., of whom a large percentage are under the age of 20. Officially this development of criminal activity among the adodlescent is attributed to the lack of employment. Should it not be clearly evident that it is also attributable to defects in moral education and to the general weakening of will-power due to indulgence in sexual excitation

We were gravely assured by the Home Secretary himself that the crime wave must not be traced to any influences exerted by the cinema. This was the considered official view and, as we gathered, was intended to silence the objectors to Sunday cinemas, who had suggested that "gangs films" might and did stimulate criminal ambitions.

In this respect it is possible that the Home Office is justified in its view. Otherwise, as regards the sexual films, I would suggest that the officials have limited the astrich.

But there, no one does look for help or guidance from bureaucrats. Youth must save itself. It can be assisted in its efforts to do so, but the volunteer helpers cannot intrude. They must be approached.

THE GLORY OF THE GREEKS

Statues Exemplified The Body Beautiful

One of the masterpieces of sculpture in the Louvre, Paris, is a statue of Archilles, considered to be an antique copy of a bronze figure of that name and the work of Alcamenes, the pupil and rival of Pheidias.

The hero has an elegant Grecian helmet covering the long hair which he cut off in despair over the corpse of Patroclus. The ring worn on the right ankle was, according to tradition, a protection from the only vulnerable point of the body, but it may perhaps typify the chief excellence of the swift-footed Achilles. One authority is disposed to think this a statue of Mars. It is so labelled in the Louvre. The ring would then indicate the ancient custom of some of the Grecian races, of the Spartans amongst others, of chaining up this god of battle in their cities, that he might never leave them.

Like the Standard Bearer of Polycletes there is a wonderful calm and dignity about the figure. The regular shape and the symmetry of the limbs might well serve as a model of the beautiful proportions of the human body, writes Cedric Underhill in "Health and Strength."

GREEK STATUES.

You will have noticed how much of Greek sculpture is of the nude or naked body. From their infancy men practised gymnastics, athletes wrestled naked on the stage or racecourse, and their victors were represented naked in the statues raised to their honour. This spread a general knowledge of anatomy, of the play of muscles and the fitness of the limbs for the various functions of the body. The finely developed human body is one of the most beautiful things in the world. The most beautiful clothes are those which have flowing lines like those of Grecian drappery—lines which reveal as well as cover the flowing contours of the limbs beneath them—but as often as not the Greeks left their statues in all the glory of their naked bodies.

HOW TO POSE.

To copy the pose, first place the feet in their correct position, observing carefully the angle between them. The weight of the body is supported by the left leg, which is perfectly straight, while the right leg is slightly bent at the knee, although from the angle at which the statue was photographed this is not easily apparent. The right arm, too, is slightly bent, although at first glance it appears almost straight. The right shoulder is higher than the left. The first finger points towards the thigh, the wrist bending slightly inwards. The right arm is bent at right angles to the body's front—as in the Discobolus. The head is inclined forwards and to the right, the eyes looking downwards following the direction of the right foot. In the right hand hold a small piece of wood or card-board cylinder—about six inches long and one inch in diameter. There is a swimming cap, named after that popular film hero Ben Hur, which does admirably for a helmet. If this pattern or one very similar is not available, the head had better be uncovered.

The pose can be most successfully copied by those leaguers possessing good broad shoulders, well developed pectorals and deltoids, and long tapering lower limbs.

HOW TO ENTER.

Entries for this Posing Competition for which a guinea cup is offered, should reach the "Health and Strength" office by May 31, envelopes being marked "May Posing Competition" in the left-hand corner. Your name and address should be neatly written on the back of the photograph.

Next month there will be given a chance for an original pose with a simple, inexpensive and easily acquired piece of apparatus—a wooden hoop.

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I have used it and I have no hesitation to say that it is the best of its kind manufactured in India that I have come across.

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Yours sincerely,
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CURSE IN A CANDLE

STORIES OF MODERN WITCHES IN ENGLAND

BOOKMAKER WHO LOST—ALWAYS

Fantastic tales of dark practices in England are told by readers in the Sunday Dispatch of London.

Below is a selection of readers' stories of magic which has come within their own experience:—

"J. H." writes:—I was on the stage at the time, and there was a girl in our chorus who was Devonshire by many generations of birth. She had curious eyes of a strange, changing hazel. I shared lodgings with her.

One Sunday another woman member of the company cheated her at Cheltenham over a taxi, and later ignored my companion and refused to make any apology.

On arriving at our lodgings in the new town, my companion asked for a candle, and proceeded to make a wax figure and stick it full of pins, repeating the name of the woman who had cheated us over the taxi and wishing that the things that she held dearest should die.

A few weeks later we broke up for Christmas, and met again at Stafford. The offender had not been in the theatre a few minutes before a telegram arrived to say that her mother was dead. An inquest was held and the verdict was heart failure, although she had at no time ever suffered from her heart.

My Devonshire friend nodded—I thought a little sadly. "Now you know what magic can do." she confied to me.—

"H T" writes:—

A girl friend made the acquaintance of an Indian medical student in Manchester, and, despite keen remonstrances from the girl's parents, they married.

On arrival in India later the girl discovered that her husband already had several wives. She returned home.

A few days later she received a letter from the Indian in which he set out different curses that would befall her.

The girl, otherwise in robust health, rapidly became a chronic invalid. Doctors could diagnose no specific complaint or illness, but she steadily became worse until her life was espaired of.

Her father remembered the letter and showed it to one of the doctors. Overtures were made to a high official in India, who approached the husband and explained the position he would find himself in—if the dirl died.

The threat had effect. The husband promised to cease his activities. From the day the promise was made an improvement was noticed in the condition of the girl. In a few weeks she became her normal self.

"W R W" writes:—Last summer I met the man with the shrivelled hands and 13 years' quest of him on the lonely Galway coast.

He begged alms, and, taking my proffered coin, disclosed his hands—shrivelled and boneless.

He told me that, fifteen years before, he spurned the love of a woman of his tribe for that of another. In fury, she "turned the evil eye" on him, and declared that his hands should be blasted by the next lightning out of the sky.

He laughed and went away with the other woman. Three weeks passed, and then out of the sky came the zigzagging fork of flame that fulfilled the curse, withering his hands.

Ever since a. [illegible] woman decreed, he has been [illegible] for her, tha[illegible] he [illegible] might be lifted and as [illegible] believes [illegible] hands restored.

AN EPSOM [illegible]

"C. B." writes:—walking across Epsom Downs to Tattenham Corner after a bad day at the Spring Meeting, a hard-headed bookmaker I know was importuned by some young gipsies.

Angered, he cuffed one of the boys, and a woman in a caravan who saw him followed him nearly a mile, cursing. Eventually, she took a black ornament in the shape of a cross from the bosom of her dress, struck him with it, and cried: "Mother Megan's curse—Come to Epsom, come to ruin—curse you." ...

For the rest of the meeting he lost heavily. The summer fixture was the same. A big firm with whom he "laid off" his Derby bets went smash and left him to pay.

Missing all Epsom fixtures for four years, he tried again in 1929 with disastrous results and has not betted there since.

THE MEAT WAS GONE.

"D. H." writes:—My daughter was suffering from whooping-cough and the usual medicines seemed to have no effect.

One day an old woman came to the door selling laces, and when she heard my child in the throes of her complaint, gave me a witch's Black Country method of curing it.

Following her instructions, my wife buried a large piece of raw meat in the garden with the promise that as the meat rotted, the whooping-cough would go.

This old witch told us that in about three or four days the meat would be gone.

By the week-end, my daughter's whooping-cough was cured and when I looked for the meat it had rotted away.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hinddu—Vaishakh, Vad 4, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 20, 1301.
Muslim—Mohurrum 17, 1351.
Sunrise 6h 2m
Sunset 7h 9m
Hightide—2-24, 15-27.
Lowtide—8-21, 21-37.

Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter 27th May 10h 24m a.m. 12th June; Full Moon, 18th June, New Moon June 5, 1st Quarter 12th June, 3h 9 m; Full moon, 18th June 6h 8m; p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
"Wicked", featuring Elissa Landi, Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS
"I take this Woman"
To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.

CAPITOL
"Sporting Blood"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO
"Good News"
Daily at 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.

PATHE
"Midnight Daddies"
To-day at 6 p.m. only

WELLINGTON
"Daddy Long Legs"'
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 9-20 p.m.: Classical and light music by Sitaram Gavaiya with D. Parwatker (sarangi.)

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S.S. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 26th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th inst.

Steamer "Clan Murray" left Liverpool evening of 20th inst.

SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES EXAM. RESULTS.—The Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School, Girgaon holds daily classes in sewing and cutting for women at Arya-Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road. Recently the students in the Senior Advanced Course (training for one year) were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following is the list of successful students in order of merit:—

1. Mrs. Anandibai Navalker, 2. Mrs. Padamavatibai Bhise, 3. Mrs. Anasuya Mane, 4. Miss Vatsala Bhurye, 5. Miss Anasuya Vahiwode, 6. Miss Heerabai Samel, 7. Miss Sumati Karapurkar, 8. Miss Vatsala Thakur, 9. Miss Shalini Diveker, 10. Miss Malini Dabholker.

MUSICAL GENIUS AT EIGHT

Although she is only eight years of age, Sheila Mossman, who lives in a poor riverside street at East Greenwich, has shown such remarkable musical talent that the L.C.C. has awarded her a special scholarship and she is to be admitted to the Mary Datchelor School at Camberwell.

She has already completed an 18months' course of study at the Royal College of Music, and she can play the most difficult pieces of the classical composers and her own compositions from memory on the piano.

"Sheila has been playing the piano since she was three," said Mrs. Mossman to a representative of "The People" "We had listened to a wireless concert one evening, and next morning everybody was surprised to hear one of the Beethoven pieces played on our piano.

"It was Sheila, and from that day she has been able to play from memory any tune heard on the wireless.

"A hit before it even opens, that's THE CHAMP."

Next Attraction at The CAPITOL.

ATTACK ON DR. GOUR

Maulana Irfan Denies Allegations

We have received the following statement from Maulana Irfan, honorary secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

Dr. Gour, Messrs. Hasan Ali Muraj and Yusuf Moledina have jointly published a statement in the "Free Press Journal" in which they have made allegations in order to propagate the story of their being assaulted and disgraced.

If through this mischievous statement they had brought no baseless charges against me, I would have paid no attention to it. One of my respectable friends telephoned to me that Dr. Gour and his companions were trying in vain to charge me with being present when they were attacked and that it was due to my instigation, as a sentence in their statement, ('Maulana Mohamed Irfan was present there') indicates. But under the circumstances, I am constrained to repudiate the charges.

THREE ALLEGATIONS.

Dr. Gour states:—

(1) The Khilafat volunteers were spreading false rumours about Hindus attacking Muslims;

"(2) Dr. Gour was assaulted and abused; and

"(3) I was present when Dr. Gour was assaulted."

"Regarding the first issue, I may say Dr. Gour being a medical man must be aware, that everything appears yellow to the jaundiced eye. When the doctor arrived at Nagdevi Street, showers of bottles, stones and other missiles were falling on Muslims from Hindu houses. Many Muslims had been injured by that time.

A European police officer himself went to the top floor of a four-storeyed building and found a box full of sodawater bottles. At the very place where the doctor saw me, a Muslim was badly injured, blood was gushing out from his head and all his clothes were wet with blood and I was in search of a motor car to send him to hospital. The doctor saw me, but perhaps owing to his jaundiced eyes and out of sympathy for his Hindu friends, he could neither discern the innocent blood of the Muslim nor the stone from the Hindus by which many Muslims had been wounded. He most innocently declares that the Khilafat volunteers were spreading false rumours about Hindus' attack on Muslims. Is it not a ridiculous falsification of facts, a shameless mistatement, disregard of honesty and Islamic responsibility?

ASSAULT STORY TRUE

As regards the second point, it is of course a fact that some rash Muslims assaulted Dr. Gour. Hasanaly Muraj and Yusuf Molidina, for which I felt much grieved. As soon as I saw this, I left the in-

(Continued on page 8.)

jured Muslims and ran to save the doctor, but his car was moving fast and he soon disappeared. I reproached the young Muslim who had assaulted the doctor and soon after returned to the Khilafat office. Indeed this attack was imprudent and condemnable and no muslim can approve it. A wrong is always a wrong, whoever might commit it.

As for the last point, I declare most boldly and conscientiously that I cannot even imagine instigating Muslims to attack another Muslim. I firmly believe that such an act, which is absolutely against religion, can benefit neither Islam nor the country nor the community; rather such actions will widen the breach between the different froup of Muslims and will prove disastrous to the entire community.

UN-ISLAMIC

Just as I consider the attack on Dr. Gour to be condemnable, I also think that Dr. Gour and his friends' false allegations against me are un-islamic, condemnable, mischievous and unbecoming of a Muslim

I hope the doctor will, in future, realise his responsibilities

IN JAIL CUSTODY

Seventeen Mahomedans and five Hindus arrested yesterday, were placed to-day on a remand application before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Eleven of the accused were arrested in connection with the looting of shops. All the accused were remanded to jail custody.

Thirteen persons, arrested yesterday at Bhuleshwar and C. P. Tank were placed to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court. Twelve of them were remanded to jail custody while one of the accused was directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 300/- with one surety in like amount.

RESCUE OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES PEOPLE

Over 3,000 Persons Brought To Places Of Safety

Mr. L. B. Nayak, General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission reports as follows:—

Mr. S. M. Patil with the help of 15 volunteers of the "depressed" classes rescued 143 members of the "depressed" classes on Saturday and located them in the Shinghanee Building, opposite Congress House at Girgaum Back Road:

Place	Men	Women
Two Tanks	29	14
Kamathipura 1st Lane	4	4
Kamathipura 2nd Lane	3	2
Duncan Road	1	2
Foras Road	9	8
Mustan Road	9	9
Huzari Mohalla	6	3
Chor Bazar	26	9
Khandia Street	1	2
Bapti Street	1	1

Upto now nearly 3,999 "depressed" class people were removed from dangerous zone especially with the help of Mr. S. M. Patil and Mr. Dhondiraj Lokhande and located in different Mahajanwadi at Motisha galli, Vithal Wadi, Madhav Baug and others.

NAGPADA MUSLIM PEACE COMMITTEE SETS EXAMPLE

Mr. E. I. Dalvi, Secretary of the Nagpada Muslim Aman (Peace) Committee, writes:—

The above Committee is formed to meet the needs of the present situation, to continue to maintain Peace and Order in the Nagpada locality and to render help to all respective of caste and creed.

President:—Syed Ismail Saheb Edroos.

Secretary:—E. I. Dalvi.
Jt. Secretary:—S. A. Qayume.

About 60 members representing 10 (ten) mohallas (streets) of Nagpada, where the Muslim element greatly predominates.

The aims and objects of the above Committee are as follows:—

1. To persuade the shop-keepers of every mohalla to open their shops, to continue to maintain peace and order, and to protect in every way all our Hindu brethren whether they are the residents of the locality or outsiders.

2. Unless and until the Peace Committee declares that peace and order is fully restored and there is no any danger to life and property, the above Committee advises the Muslims not to go to any Hindu locality as far as practicable.

3. The Committee appeals to our Hindu brethren to appoint such Peace Committees in their respective sections and thereby help the cause of peace. To protect and guard all the Muslims in the localities, either they may be residents or passers-by.

4. To investigate into false report appearing in the newspapers, regarding the incidents and events in the Nagpada locality and to contradict such reports.

5. To take help, if necessary, from other influential and recognised Committees which are already formed to restore peace and order in the city.

PROTECTION.

Before the above Committee came into being the influential men of the undermentioned Mohallas; three or four days after the outbreak of the riots, have guarded and protected the Hindu residents of the locality, supplied them with the necessaries of life, and looked after their comforts in every way. As the situation was getting worse and worse every day, they were given under the charge of the police to escort them to safe places of the Hindu localities. Many of them left the Muslim mohallas very reluctantly as they thought they were safe where they were. Some of them refused to go to leave the kind protection of the Muslims, and about 80 of them are still living with them.

The following figure show the number of Hindus who were safely removed to Hindu localities from the Nagpada while the Muslim element predominates.

Names of the Mohallas	Approximate number.
Surtimohalla	200
Khandiamohalla	200
Chaukimohalla (Undria Street)	750
Huzria Mohalla	600
Temkarmohalla	800
Tellimohalla	1000
Doctor Street	150
Mutton Street	1000
Chimna Butcher Street	50
Total	4,700

Three Pathans Remanded

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, remanded to-day to jail custody at Worli Temporary Prison till June 2, three Pathans, who were arrested last night by sergeant Dughard of the Byculla Police station at Frere Road for the breach of the Curfew order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate recently.

HINDUS PROTECTED BY MUSALMANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of communal riots which have disgraced the city, it is some consolation to feel that in this orgy of bloodshed, riot and loot, instances have fortunately not been wanting to show that there is still room for peace and brotherly love between the two communities. One such instance took place in Shaikh Buran Camoodin Street (Telli Mohalla), New Nagpada and I seek to publish the same in the hope that it may pave the way to friendship and harmony.

In this Mohalla about (2,000) two thousand Hindus of the poorer classes have been staying for some years surrounded by Muslims. During the riot a number of hooligans made their way to the buildings where those Hindus reside and attempted to wreak their vengeance on the poor people by means of murder, arson and loot. The position of the Hindus was very precarious but to their relief their Muslim neighbours under the guidance of Messrs. Fateh Mohamed Haji Ramzan, Secretary Anjuman-e-Saadatul Kaunain and Chhotoomian interposed and saved them from the fury of the hooligans.

For days and nights, the Hindus were under the protection of these young men, Messrs. Fateh Mohamed Haji Ramzan and Chhotoomian and his people, till at last the same were removed by the Marwari Bazar Hindu Relief Committee through the aid of the police.

It is proper that I should record the services of Messrs. Fateh Mohamed Haji Ramzan and Chhotoomian and other Muslims of Telli Mohalla publicly in the hope that it may lead to similar instances of mutual help and protection and save the two communities from the stigma which now lies like a blot upon their traditions of hospitality and good-will.—Yours etc.,

MOHAMED HUSSEIN.
19, New Nagpada Road,
Bombay 8.

A WEEK'S HARTAL IN BOMBAY ?

Hindu Relief Committee Denies Report

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee, Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, writes:—

It has been reported in newspapers to-day that the Hindu Relief Committee has declared a Hartal of eight days. I am directed by my Committee to inform the public that the Committee has declared no such Hartal. But a large number of peoples assembled in a meeting of Hindus of various communities were of opinion that in view of the insecurity of life in the city, the Bazaars may not be opened for a week. The Hindu Relief Committee had nothing to do with this meeting.

Arya Samaj's Rescue Work

The acting Secretary Arya Sahaj, Bombay writes:—

The Arya Samaj Volunteers brought 86 unclaimed dead bodies to Sonapur and cremated them according to Hindu rites, in full co-operation with the Hindu Relief Committee.

Our Volunteers have also been stationed at various Railway Stations and at the Alexandra Ferry Wharf and they have managed to send 175 passengers to their destination safe.

Mandvi Relief Committee's Activities

Among many activities of this Committee, one more is added—that of providing medical relief. Those who are in need of medical help are requested to approach the Committee.

The Hindus, stranded in Kolliwada, were given escort and other facilities, while they themselves paid for the provisions supplied to them by the merchants. Bai Janabai and other leaders of Kolliwada Hindus are co-operating with the Committee.

Upto now, 3,644 persons were relieved by the Committee from different localities, were brought to Mandvi and were taken to places of safety.

HINDU SUFFERERS' CLAIMS.

The Mandvi Hindu Relief Committee, Bombay, informs all Hindus, who have suffered any loss in the disturbances whether by death, injury, loot or arson, to give intimation of the same to the Committee at its office at 285, Dongri Street, Mandvi, Bombay, or Meisheri Mansion, New Chinch Bundar, Mandvi, Bombay.

"DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT EACH DAY"

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Although stray assaults continue to be reported, the situation shows definite improvement each day. Yesterday two more military pickets were withdrawn, and all the Auxiliary Force units have now been disembodied. All the mills were working and more shops re-opened.

In the morning His Excellency the Governor who was accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Scobell, Lt.-Col. McCarthy O'leary and Major Vaux (Military Secretary) made an extended tour of the City, visiting all the military posts and most of the police posts.

Temporary Lodgings For Hindus

The Hon. Secretary, Hindu Relief Committee, writes:—

Hindus families who are desirous of vacating their houses from Muslim localities and who are unable to secure suitable places will find temporary accommodation in the house of Mr. Gordhandas Gokaldas Morarji at Vithalwadi without any rent. Those in need of such accommodation are requested to see the owner's Mehtaji at his Pedhi at 100, Old Hannuman Lane.

LETTER BOX INCENDIARISM ?

College Employee On Trial

LAHORE, May 23.

The trial of Sarbdyal an employee of the D. A. V. College who was arrested on the charge of putting some explosive matter in a letter box at the District Cour Post Office started to-day before Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate.

The Post Master of the District Court Post Office said that he saw the accused putting some explosive matter in the letter box.

A doctor of the civil dispensary stated that he examined the fingers of the accused which were probably burnt by some explosive matter.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGE'S POSITION

The Cambridge correspondent of "The Times" describes the Cambridge University's cricket position as follows:—

The new captain at Cambridge, A. G. Hazlerigg, will have several places to fill. Unfortunately there is not one among the old Blues who can be called an outstanding player, and the loss of G. D. Kemp-Welch as an opening batsman and F. R. Brown as a bowler will be greatly felt. Brown ought to have had another year at the University, but, under the more stringent conditions now prevailing, lack of success in the schools prevented his return last October.

Rought-Rought was the fast bowler of the side in 1930, but had to stand down last year in favour of Farnes, who was a freshman. The failure of Rought-Rought at Cambridge last season was rather a mystery, as later, when playing for Norfolk, he took 55 wickets for an average of only 9.49 runs. It will be interesting to see which of these two bowlers come off this year, as it seems hardly likely that the side can carry two fast bowlers.

THE SENIORS.

Among the Seniors J. C. W. Davies is about the most likely to gain his colours. He was most unfortunate last year, as after being selected to play against Oxford he had to be left out on the morning of the match on account of an injured foot. Without doing anything really notable as a batsman he showed a fair amount of consistency, and his fielding was always sound. D. F. Surfleet is another batsman who may attract attention, together with T. A. Higson and W. H. Webster. Of the bowlers A. C. Pelham and E. Cawston are the more prominent.

If public school form is any real indication Cambridge appear to be well served in their freshmen this year, and the inclusion of at least two or three of them in the University XI. would cause little surprise. To mention a few of them, A. W. Allen and M. S. Gosling, of Eton, R. de W. K. Winlaw the Winchester captain, J. H. Human, captain at Repton, G. T. Hollebone, of Charterhouse, W. T. C. Rogerson, of Haileybury, R. M. Beresford, of Oundle, and A. F. Skinner and J. B. H. Bisseker, of Leys, all had good batting averages last year. The leading school bowlers included D. L. K. Milman, of Uppingham, L. J. Pratt, of Shrewsbury, and J. A. Gillies, of Winchester. Of these Milman is left-handed with the ability to spin and flight the ball and, if he can reproduce his form, should prove a valuable asset. Quite a number of others had creditable averages, so that the freshmen's match which starts on Saturday should attract more than usual interest.

The all-important encounter with Oxford will be begun at Lord's on July 4.

LAHORE RIOT ECHO

Accused Committed To Sessions

LAHORE, May 23.

Another murder case arising out of the last Hindu-Muslim riot was disposed of to-day by Mr. Disney, Magistrate.

The Court framed charges against Khushalchand and Roshanlal under Sections 302 and 147 I.P.C. (murder and rioting) and under Section 147 (rioting) against the other six.

All the eight accused will take their trial in the sessions court.—A. P.

Miss Earheart Arrives In London

RUGBY, May 23.

Miss Amelia Earheart, the American woman who, on Saturday, flew alone across the Atlantic in record time, arrived in London last night. She was flown in an air-taxi from Londonderry, Northern Ireland, where she landed, her own plane being shipped to America.

She arrived at Hanwooth Aerodrome in a violent thunderstorm and the American Ambassador Mr. Andrew Mellon, formally welcomed her.—B. O. W.

"No-Rent" Convictions In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, May 23.

Meetings and the distribution of cyclostyled handbills in connection with the "no-rent" campaign are reported from villages.

Eleven arrests were effected in this connection. The accused raised Congress slogans when brought to Court to-day and were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fine.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

4 INJURED IN ALLAHABAD FRACAS.

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

A quarrel over the throwing of melon peels at each other among boys resulted in a fracas between parents and their friends in Yiahour, Allahabad this evening.

Four persons are reported to have been injured, one seriously.

The police were soon on the spot and further trouble was averted.—A. P.

THREE GIRLS KILLED IN SCHOOL COLLAPSE.

MADRAS, May 23.

A Trivandrum messages says that three young girls died and seventeen other children and their teacher were injured by the collapse of a primary school in Nedumangad twelve miles from Trivandrum, during a heavy storm on Friday.

A class was being held when the disaster occurred.—A. P.

M. C. C.'S CENTURY FOR 3 WICKETS.

LONDON, May 23.

Lawson and Kemp-Welch opened M. C. C.'s innings but made only 15 runs for the first wicket. Dawson who contributed 14 of them being caught by Navle standing back off Nissar.

Crawley now partnered Kemp-Welch and the pair remained unseparated till 41 runs had been put on when Nazir Ali bowled Kemp-Welch taking his leg stump Crawley next skied Amarsingh into Navle's hands when he had made 20. Jardine was now partnered by Stevens. The former made a very cautious beginning and was half an hour at the wicket before scoring. Stevens opened uncertainly. He was missed at short leg before he had made any runs and again gave a chance off Nissar to Naidu in slips, which however was not accepted. The ball lifting awkwardly from the drying pitch had the batsmen often in difficulties.

At the tea interval the total was one hundred for 3 Jardine and Stevens being not out, with 11 and 17 respectively.

Scores:—

M.C.C. FIRST INNINGS.

Dawson c. Navle b. Nissar	14
Kemp-Welch b. Nazir Ali	7
Crawley c. Navle b. Amarsingh	32
Jardine batting	11
Stevens batting	17
Total (for 3 wkts.)	100

—Reuter.

GEN. SHIRAKAWA DEAD.

LONDON, May 23.

Tokio.—The death has occurred of General Shirakawa on whom the Emperor bestowed Barony within a few hours of his death in recognition of his services to the country.—Reuter.

BELGIUM'S NEW CABINET.

LONDON, May 23.

Brussels.—Cabinet reshuffle has resulted in a new Ministry with Renkin as Prime Minister and Hymans as Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 4-30 & 6-30 P.M.
Please note change in Timings
Here's the happiest treat of your picture-going days!
M.-G.-M.'s MUSICAL COMEDY PACKED WITH SNAPPY SONGS.
GOOD NEWS
with
BESSIE LOVE
GUS SHY;—CLIFF EDWARDS
16—Song Hits—16
Note Resumption of usual Timings

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

An Epic of Love and Horse-Racing
with
CLARK GABLE
Ernest Torrence, Madge Evans Marie Prevost, Lew Cody and "Tommy Boy."
Also a CHARLIE CHASE R'n-Roaring Comedy.

PATHE CINEMA
BUSINESS AS USUAL
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MAT: THURSDAY 3-30 P.M.
MACK SENNETT
presents
HIS FIRST FULL LENGTH COMEDY.
MIDNIGHT DADDIES
MIDNIGHT DADDIES
featuring
HARRY GRIBBON
ANDY CLYDE
ALMA BENNETT
And a host of Mack Sonnett beauties. A scream from start to finish.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
SATURDAY NEXT.
The biggest mystery picture of the year.
"THE BAT WHISPERS"
Starring.
CHESTER MORRIS
A United Artists picture.
Book your seats in advance at Roses or the Theatre-Phone 41561.

Improved Local Train Service From To-day ?

BOMBAY, May 23.

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway states: It is hoped to maintain on Tuesday a service of local trains similar to that on Monday.

Endeavours will be made to maintain a 30 minutes service between Borivli and Bandra and 15 minutes services between Bandra and Churchgate.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 24 1932

THREAT TO INDIA

British vested interests in India and Britain are making strenuous efforts to make this country a pawn at the Ottawa Conference for the resuscitation of British trade with India, whatever the effect on the latter of the measures adopted by the Conference. Veiled threats are held out in certain quarters that, unless India consents to give preference to British goods, Britain will surely put heavy duties on Indian tea and other exports to Britain. The special Simla correspondent of "The Statesman" is expressing a wider feeling than his own when he says that, "the purpose of the forthcoming conference is to save India from no small blow to her export trade and the only possible way of diverting that blow is for India to reach an amicable trade and tariff arrangement with Great Britain."

THREAT OF TARIFF WAR.

Manchester has given a broad hint that the continuance of British preference to Indian tea should be made conditional on India giving preference to British piece-goods. What is thus suggested is a virtual tariff war. Such a policy, we are convinced, is ruinous to all concerned. It is the very anti-thesis of what the Prince of Wales recommended at a business conference in London, when he said that the "urgent need of the whole world was the expansion of international trade not its restriction." That an indiscriminate coercive tariff policy may injure Britain herself at least as much as her customers may be illustrated by the case of a heavy duty on Indian tea. India with Ceylon has a nearly monopolist position in the production of such varieties of tea as are popular in Britain. The British, to whom tea has become a necessary of life, will be compelled to buy Indian tea at a higher price. The British consumer will thus be hit harder than anybody else. Supposing however, that the duty is so heavy as to make normal imports impossible, for one Indian producer of tea that may be injured, there will be ten British producers in India in the same position. And the Britisher, less accustomed to extreme economics, may be compelled to transfer his business to Indians.

LANCASHIRE'S CASE.

As regards the Lancashire cotton industry, we do not think that adequate preference for it in India is either possible or desirable. In discussing this point we shall assume, for a proper understanding of the issues involved, that India is a really free agent in determining her tariff policy. Nominal preference or preference by itself can do little for Lancashire. Suppose, following the present protectionist policy of Britain, India puts a 50 per cent duty on foreign cottons with ten per cent preference to Britain, it will hardly help Britain to compete long with India in the manufacture of finer cloths. On the other hand if India puts a low duty of say, 10 per cent on British textiles and of 15 per cent on other foreign textiles, Britain will find it very difficult to compete with Japan, besides there will be little or no protection to Indian textiles. What Britain, therefore, is really aiming at is a low duty in India and a high measure of preference against Japan and other countries. That will be a double danger to India, for besides foregoing adequate protection for her own textiles, India may be a glaring measure of virtual discrimination against Japan, alienate a valuable customer for Indian cotton. Free India cannot possibly pursue the last indicated tariff policy.

WHY THEY ARE IN HASTE.

But India is not a free country at present though, we hope, she will soon be one. That is why British vested interests are in haste to commit India to a sort of trade treaty, more helpful to Britain than to India. And for years thereafter Britain would take her stand on "treaty rights," irrespective of the fairness of those rights. Since it is impossible for India to enforce a wholly beneficial tariff policy unless she is free, naturally her first concern now has been to win political freedom. If any interested or weak-minded Indians attempt to take advantage of the pre-occupations of the people and to commit the country to agreements prejudicial to its interests those agreements will inevitably be repudiated by the people when the time comes.

Wanted: A Serious Effort

The problem of unemployment is getting worse in India and the tragedy of it is that the Government have done so little to tackle the problem seriously. It would be more true to say they have done absolutely nothing in the direction. The tragedy at Bangalore of a University graduate who had to commit suicide because he could not get any work, should bring the whole problem prominently to the notice of the public. But fortunately or unfortunately, we are accustomed to see so much economic misery around us, that we are apt to take such poignant occurrences without any qualms of conscience. The depression from which the country has been suffering, after the hectic days of post-war prosperity, has not left a single class untouched. Chronic unemployment has hit a poor people hard or still.

FOUR CROPS!

Even in ordinary times, the problem of unemployment in India is almost insoluble. It is estimated that at the present time there are over four crores of unemployed persons in the whole of India and in the Bombay city alone they number about two lakhs. These are in addition to the normally unemployed people in this country, whose number nobody has tried accurately to gauge. The Government have been side-tracking the question from time to time, and while the Central Government say that the problem relates to the Provinces, the latter say that they cannot deal with the problem piecemeal since it is an all-India question. Whatever it is, the fact is there, that unemployment has not been seriously tackled by the Government; neither have they any immediate intention of doing so.

A WELCOME DEPARTURE.

In Great Britain the last Labour Government foundered on the rock of finance and unemployment, and a new National Government came into existence. In other European countries unemployment is treated more and more as a social as well as economic problem, but in India it is neglected on the score of financial difficulties. As long as the Universities continue creating graduates and undergraduates by the thousand every year, they materially help to add to the difficulties of the position. We, therefore, welcome the industrial chemistry courses which have been started by the Benares University for its students. University education should at least, enable a young man to earn his living, and he should not be made wholly dependent for his living on a clerical job. It is possible for young men to start small industries in these days of intensive Swadeshism. A similar problem has arisen in Bengal, though in a worse form, and some time ago it was stated that the new Governor had agreed to give small loans to educated young men, to the extent of one thousand each for starting small industries. This is a welcome move, and we wish that the authorities had given more attention and time to the consideration of the question.

COPY OTHER COUNTRIES.

The new move in the Benares University to give industrial training to graduates should have been adopted long ago. The curse of Indian education is that it is very largely literary and unfits the recipient for any other purpose, with the result that thousands upon thousands of young men have been let loose on the country without the least chance of finding any employment. It is this more than anything else, which adds to the discontent of Indian youth. To young men in other countries the army and navy open out splendid careers but in India these are a close preserve; there are no industries worth speaking about; and most of the higher posts in the Government are in the possession of Britishers. Is it possible then for young men of education, and even genius, to forge ahead and serve their country, when so many avenues of employment are closed to them? The number of unemployed is being augmented now owing to the retrenchment going on, everywhere, through absence of trade and industrial activities in the country. The Government have made no serious effort to cut down the highly paid posts while the lower subordinates are being axed. Is it too late to make a serious effort to deal with the unemployed and relieve their misery? The Government can with advantage copy other countries and do something for the starving and the educated.

ONE-SIDED SWADESHI

At a time when the Indian cotton cultivator has been hard hit, some millowners in this country are importing into India six lakhs bales of foreign cotton, of which three lakhs are American, which can easily be replaced by Indian. Mr. Mody's argument in favour of American cotton is the usual one, that it is cheaper in spite of the Indian cotton being a drug on the market. Surely that argument may as well be used by those who advocate the purchase of the cheapest cloth available in the market, irrespective of the country of its origin. If the millowners can take advantage of the Swadeshi movement to the fullest extent, and sell their goods at a decent profit to themselves, do they expect Indians to give them protection by buying Swadeshi goods even at a sacrifice? We again ask the question whether cloth made with foreign cotton, with foreign machinery, with foreign mill stores, with the help of foreign experts, can by any stretch of imagination be called Swadeshi, particularly when the profits are wasted on foreign luxuries? We leave Mr. Mody to answer the question himself.

CRUSHING RETORT TO COSGRAVITES

"We Stand For National Rights" Says Irish Labour Leader

(From Our Own Correspondent) **Dublin, May 6.**

That the economic policy of the Free State should no longer be dictated from outside, was the main contention in Mr. de Valera's speech during the Unemployment debate in the Dail on Friday afternoon. Declaring that the country had been a dumping ground in the past, he vigorously defended the tariff policy of the Government designed to end this. To those who wanted more immediate results the Fianna Fail leader spoke of the financial difficulties confronting the new Ministry in the form of a budget deficit of £1,400,000 left them by their predecessors.

UNITED POLICY.

The two parties, Labour and Fianna Fail, Mr. de Valera declared, had naturally the same economic policy. Repudiating the suggestion that the Government was wasting time, he promised that they would be just as firm on the question of unemployment as on the matter of the Oath. He added that the economic policy of the country had been dictated by people across the water; employment which should have been given to our own people had been given to strangers.

"We should have the power of being able to order our own lives for the benefit of our own people and not to have our economic policy dictated by Britain. My difference with the Labour Party was that I felt after the Treaty that the Labour Party did not see what James Connolly had seen that to secure national freedom was the first step towards getting the workers of Ireland the living they were entitled to in their own land."

MEANS TO AN END.

"I regard tariffs as a means to an end," he continued. "And what is the end? The protection of our own industries to build them up. We know certain costs go up. But you cannot have omlettes without breaking eggs. The Government's policy was to place the burdens on those best able to bear them." He further pointed out that no time had been wasted by the Ministers on the Oath Bill, and protested against the pretence that they were wasting time on the matter of Oath.

The work to be done is the executive work and the will to do it is there. "We have already put on thirteen tariffs. How many years the Tariff Commission was sitting before they would make up their minds on those tariffs?

In concluding the Unemployment debate, the President declared that the Government wanted the support of every member of the Dail in the matter. He and the official Labour Party agreed on the main question of the duties of a State towards the members of a community and the only bargain with the Labour Party was a bargain of common ideals.

TWO INTERTWINED FACTORS.

A striking speech by Mr. Norton, the Irish Labour leader in the Dail, in relation to the Oath Bill evoked enthusiasm at a complimentary dinner given by the Dublin Trades Union Council to two of the officers of the Council after a service of over three years as the executive office-bearers of the Council. "When we refer to Ireland and the Labour movement" said Mr. Norton in replying to the toast on Saturday night "we refer in my opinion to two causes which are indissolubly and inextricably bound up. When we think of Ireland and wish her well, we really mean that prosperity for our country which can only be got by the application of Labour principles to the social and economic life of the country."

FEUDAL RELIC.

During the last few days some of us have had to say very definitely that the Labour Movement thinks first of Ireland before it thinks of any other country. You all know that the new Government has sought to delete from the Constitution of this country an oath which is reprehensible, an oath which is useless; an oath which is a relic of Imperial feudalism and ought to have no place in this country. We have voted for the removal of that oath in accordance with the traditional policy of the Labour movement in this country, of standing by the National rights."

IRISH LABOUR STANDS BY NATION.

"We have been asked what is our specific mandate for removing that oath and we have been told we have no mandate. Apparently some people in this country in their affection for British imperialism, now want to go to the polls and through the ballot boxes get a mandate—a mandate which ought to be born in the cradle and engrained in every Irish heart. We do not want a mandate at the ballot box to stand up for Ireland's national rights. What we have done in the past few days has been to say that if the Irish nation wants to go forward that the Labour movement here will help it to march on. These questions about mandates have been addressed by the Cosgrave Party and by that homogeneous collection of individuals who support it.

"Where did they get their mandate to tear up the democratic programme of the first Dail, and to trample on every principle in that programme, to negotiate plundering secret agreements behind the backs of the people and the Legislature? Where did they get their mandate to steam-roll the workers into the misery of the last ten years?"

MERE RUBBER STAMPS.

"During the past week" continued Mr. Norton, "one wondered whether he was listening to the debates in the Irish Parliament or in the British Parliament. The Cosgrave benches poured ridicule on the very idea of the nation marching forward. One began to wonder what 1916 was for, and if it now had no significance for them. So far as I am personally concerned, if I have to go out of Irish Parliamentary life, I would prefer to go out for the National rights rather than be a rubber stamp in British interests".

Adverting to unemployment, Mr. Norton said that he believed that the new government would make a better effort to deal with that problem than the late government had ever done. So far as the Labour Party in the Dail was concerned he hoped all its efforts would be towards pioneering and endeavouring to lead the new government along the road to the abolition of capitalism and the substitution of a social system which would guarantee to their citizens that life of happiness which the nation was capable of guaranteeing the people and which was the God-given right of every man and woman.

COSGRAVE'S DISCOMFITURE.

At a public meeting at Cork Mr Cosgrave, the ex-President was greeted with mingled cheers and interruptions when he thanked the people of Cork for their support at the General Election and paid tribute to the late Capt. Redmond. During his speech scuffles took place in the body of the hall. In response to cries of "Up de Valera", Mr. Cosgrove said they were not going to advance the cause of the country by saying "Up any man" "You do not like free speech at a political meeting" he went on.

"A government with a mandate to remove the oath has not a mandate to take up the time of the House" contended Mr. Cosgrave, whereupon a voice from the audience shouted "You renegade!" Mr. Cosgrave could not continue his speech as he was assailed with questions such as "What About the Secret Documents?" "What About the 77 Executions". The chairman's appeal for order and quiet proved futile because the uproar in the body of the hall had become a pandemonium and the meeting had to be declared at an end to the disappointment of Mr. Cosgrave and his supporters in the Dail.

(Continued from col. 7).

shown. The poor niggers will have no alternative but to stay at home—and perhaps they will.

* * *

"Saving Currency from Collapse"

"Greece suspends Payments"

If it will be of any help, we shall also be glad to "do our bit."

Notes of the Day

The Princes' Aim.

Apropos of the federation scheme the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes to his paper: "But let no one suppose for one minute that the Princes intend to yield anything more than sheer necessity dictates. They want to get rid of 'paramountcy' and the Politicals of the Residencies that are now a hearth of alien and often overbearing authority within their own States. Very few of them believe in democracy." And yet there are some Liberals and even Nationalists who believe that it is possible to bring these Princes into a federation of free states in British India, where democracy will sit cheek by jowl with unadulterated autocracy. While the Princes resent the interference of the Political Department and any check imposed from outside on their many whims, they do not want to give any political rights to their own people. Their ideal is to rule without the slightest control, and with that view they have been repeating "ad nauseum" that they are loyal only to the British Crown and to none else! Once they get rid of the control of the Political Department, then they can snap their fingers at their own people and do what they like.

A Pretentious Body.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, who is well-known to be an eccentric orthodox Hindu, is understood to have submitted to the Viceroy a memorandum on constitutional reforms on behalf of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, a small newly formed body of orthodox Hindus. With little else to boast of, the Sangh parades its loyalty and rails at the "vociferous political agitation of either the Gandhian Congress or the Anglicised Liberal League." But it is sheer nonsense for the Sangha or its mentor, Mr. Acharya, to say that it represents the majority of the population in the country. Not even Sir Samuel Hoare would accept such a pretence. That the Sangha is more anxious to accommodate itself to Government than to represent the people is evident from its silly suggestion that the orthodox Hindus are not opposed to communal electorates. It is impossible for Mr. Acharya to get that view endorsed at any public meeting or conference of Hindus in any part of the country.

Plight Of Local Bodies.

At a conference of the Surat District Local Boards, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik expressed the feeling prevalent in most Boards that Government have on the one hand encouraged the growth of the Boards' responsibilities but have on the other reduced their grants to them. It was an idle suggestion made by Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, that the Boards may raise their own taxes. Government know but too well that the people are already taxed beyond their power and it is dangerous to attempt to wring more from them at present. The Minister made a glowing forecast of an official Panchayat Bill that will soon be brought forward by Government, saying that the Bill would confer great powers upon Village Panchayats. But what can the Panchayats do if like other local bodies they find their powers and responsibilities growing faster than the funds available?

Making An Example.

The Director of Information has given the official version of the flogging of some Civil Disobedience prisoners in Karachi Jail on April 20. We must confess we are not very much impressed by it. The account given by respectable lady prisoners shows that politicals are singled out for harsher treatment though the Government have been making no distinction in theory between politicals and ordinary criminals. Surely, Civil Disobedience prisoners are not the worse for their strict observance of the principle of non-violence! The Press Communique waxes eloquent over the punishment given to the men and says that, "it was essential that an example should be made of them," and then proceeds to give some of the unsavoury and humiliating details which might as well have been reserved for jail archives. We emphatically differ from the view that whipping in these cases was necessary or justifiable. While we agree that Civil Disobedience prisoners must observe the same discipline as others, the authorities also must give them the same treatment and not make them suffer the more because they are in jail in pursuit of a principle and are mostly uncomplaining.

Tipsy-Cake

H. E. the Governor of Bengal has conveyed his "deep regret" at the death of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's death "which will be deplored by the province of which he was so distinguished a son." Enough to make some dead and gone Governor's turn in their graves.

* * *

"The Statesman" is also a great exponent of the good old motto "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Writing of the late Bepin Chandra Pal the Chowringhee organ says:—

"When the passions of these days have died down he will be honoured not only as an outstanding figure in India's political advance but as a fine gentleman who fought cleanly and remained true to what he saw as the right."

* * *

If you were to look up the old files of Chowringhee you would learn what a different opinion they held of him as long as he was an active figure in Congress politics.

* * *

"We do hope that sanity and common-sense will prevail."

—"Free Press Journal".

Another change of policy!

* * *

The fact that two Congressmen, recently released and ordered to report themselves daily to the police are complying with the order, has inspired the hope in the heart of the Bori Bunder Babe that "Congressmen are changing their plans." The fact that two others released at the same time have not reported themselves to the police has dashed the hope to the ground.

* * *

"The Dignity of Selling" is the text on which the "Evening News of India" expatiates in its leader last night. We now look forward to seeing Mr. P. P. Iyer rushing down Hornby Road with a poster on his stomach and a bundle of papers under his arm, shouting "Fina—al" with the full power of his lungs.

* * *

Dr. S. K. Banerji, Director of the Colaba Observatory, has explained all about the monsoon.

"The monsoon is purely a mass of saturated air drawn in from the Indian Ocean towards India by a kind of peculiar air circulation which is gradually established, with many violent changes, during the pre-monsoon months."

* * *

We had a sort of suspicion ourselves that it was something like this. It appears to us that a gigantic mackintosh by Marcott, which of course would be proof against any extent of saturation, would settle the whole problem.

* * *

"The Statesman", discussing the Bombay riots, again allocates the "full responsibility for what has occurred in Bombay", to the Congress. It then, with that ingenuous turn for the 'non-sequitur', and irrelevance, which is characteristic of old ladies, quietly rides off to the discussion of constitutional reform with the remark that "in the meanwhile Lord Lothian has arrived in London." Let us add that "there are milestones on the Dover Road."

* * *

"The mango", says a writer, in a contemporary, "is finding new worlds to conquer". Recently a consignment has been dispatched to Australia. Like all conquering adventurers, however, the mango is forgetting that charity begins at home.

* * *

We do not know why we should be asked to find satisfaction in the increasing export of mangoes from India, when the supply in the country itself is so short that the price of a really good mango is prohibitive to the poor man's pocket.

* * *

Besides, Australia has mangoes of her own. We believe they are a nasty sort of things but they are all she deserves while the Indian himself is not allowed a free footing in the country.

* * *

"Hands off the mango", will be our slogan until it is cultivated in sufficient quantities fully to cope with the demand at Khilafat House and the rest of India.

* * *

Two prominent M.P.'s are to propose in the House of Commons that the British Treasury should buy silver as well as gold. So now they'll be after our silver, having drained away all the available gold.

* * *

The Australian Censor is being criticised for rejecting British films. If you want to know who are the indignant critics, come closer and we will whisper—the British film producers.

* * *

But there is hope for the British film industry. In another column of the same journal we read that Port-au-Spain, with a large population of negroes, is to have a new palatial cinema where none but British films will be

(Continued in Column 6)

THEIR BLOOD CRIES OUT!

Not For Vengeance But For The Charity And Love Of Peace And Conciliation

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

As I urged in these columns on Saturday, now that the situation has quieted down to very near the normal, there is only one duty before every patriotic citizen of whatever community, and that is to throw his whole weight, whether it be great or small, into the task of conciliation.

Everyone will have been glad to read the appeal issued over the signatures to leading Hindus and Moslems to bury the past, resume normal activities and drop all mutual recriminations. I have already written so much on this very point that I need not write more, except to emphasise that, only by manfully resolving to put behind us, for the time being at any rate, all thoughts of antagonism or bitterness which may have been engendered during the past week of horror, can we entertain any hope of restoring the amity which at rock-bottom is the true feeling that Mussalmans have for their Hindu fellow-countrymen and Hindus have for Mussalmans.

RESPECT FOR ONE ANOTHER.

I wrote on Saturday that I sincerely believe that there is not a single Hindu leader who wants to injure the Mahomedan religion or a single Mussalman leader who wants to hurt or interfere with the religious feelings of Hindus. I am glad that this is very strongly emphasised in the appeal published to-day. The following passage ought to be impressed in letters of gold in the heart of every Hindu and every Mussalman:

"We have the greatest respect for all religions. We deeply deplore and condemn all acts which during the past few days have hurt the feelings and susceptibilities of the two communities. The true spirit of Hinduism and of Islam is to respect every religion and to realise that the Creator is worshipped in many forms and manifestations."

SIMPLE AND TELLING.

This assurance, couched in such simple but telling language, is signed by such men as Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir Purshottamdas, Lalji Naranji, Shantidas Askuran, Hoosenally Rahimtulla, Khan Samad Khan, Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji, Rahimtulla Chinoy, Hooseinbhai Laljee and Mahomedally Allabux,—a sufficiently representative body of men of influence on both sides to justify the opinion I expressed. All the same the signatures are not as many as they ought to be. Some important names are missing and the organisers of the appeal should not rest until the signature to this appeal of every man of any sort of influence whatever to this appeal has been secured. And if any have refused or should refuse to sign this declaration of mutual respect, toleration and true brotherhood the fact and their names should be made public. Then we shall know where we stand.

WHY NOT SHAUKAT ALI?

I cannot help saying that it is a matter for great regret that Maulana Shaukat Ali's signature is not there. Knowing my friend Shaukat Ali as I do, profoundly differing from him as I do on so many fundamental points in politics and other spheres of thought, I have no doubt whatever that there is nothing in this appeal with which he would disagree and that he would subscribe to every word of it. It is possible he has not been asked. If that is so a grave error has been committed, and those responsible have ignored the very principle on which the appeal is based and the object for which it is issued,—the maintenance of harmonious relations and brotherly feelings and the burial of the past. I hope Maulana Shaukat Ali's signature will be added to the list, and I would appeal to him to subscribe to it without waiting for anyone to ask him.

There is a heavy responsibility resting on all of us at this moment, whether we be Hindu or Musalman, Christian, Jew or Parsi, Indian or European, for none of us can altogether acquit himself of responsibility for the tragedy that has overtaken the City.

THEIR BLOOD CRIES OUT.

The blood of innocent men and women who have been sacrificed to the passion and lust of a few fleeting days cries out to us—not for vengeance but for the love and charity, the spirit of tolerance and brotherhood which alone can atone for the lives that have been lost, the suffering and loss that has been inflicted on thousands of persons, who have passed their lives at other times in friendly association, never thinking that a man is his deadly enemy whom he must kill or whose property he must burn because he is a Hindu or a Musalman.

EVERYONE MUST HELP.

The responsibility lies on all communities, not merely on Hindus and Musalmans, to make the repetition of this horror impossible, to remove from our city a shame that seems indelible but can be wiped out in the future if we seriously settle down to devise ways and means to establish lasting conciliation and harmony. And in this, remembering our common brotherhood, remembering that we are all the inhabitants of one land, the fellow citizens of no mean city, it is the duty of the members of other communities wholeheartedly to assist in restoring and permanently establishing harmonious relations between the two communities in whose name this horrible thing has happened.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PAST.

And all are as much responsible for it having happened as we are for taking steps to ensure that it never happens again. Three years ago this demon of communal passion raised its hideous head and plunged the city in a bath of blood. Why has it been allowed to happen again? Because those who had it in their hands to make permanent, an organisation that would form an effective bar to such a sudden tornado of communal fury overwhelming the city failed to do their duty. A splendid organisation was set up at a moment's notice in 1929 to cope with the trouble that arose then. Young and old, of all classes and communities flocked to the call and did more in a few days to quell the storm and bring back peace than would ever have been done without its intervention.

Immediately after the storm had subsided men who realised the need for averting such a danger in the future, met together, called others and devised a permanent plan for a Central Conciliation Board representing all communities, with affiliated Boards of Conciliation in all the Wards of the City.

AN EFFECTIVE PLAN.

These Boards would have been an effective "watch and ward" over every dangerous ebullition of communal strife that arose, and, in time, I believe, they would have been effective in maintaining such an atmosphere as to make it impossible for any serious outbreak to occur. The Central Board would have been called together at the first sign of danger to put into motion all the plans and measures previously devised for dealing with any emergency of the kind. The Civic Guard, which would have been permanently in existence, would have been mobilised at a moment's notice both for effective protection of the affected area or areas and for the task of assisting the Central Board in bringing about conciliation.

ALLOWED TO DRIFT.

All this fell to the ground, the scheme was allowed to drift and ultimately to be forgotten because, as the memory of what had happened grew dim, the Corporation members and others concerned became indifferent to the duty that was laid upon them. It is not only the authorities who are to be criticised. The very people, who this time have rushed to the Peace Committee as conciliators and peace-makers, after the conflagration had started, are themselves gravely to blame for having forgotten the experiences of the past and neglected the duty of setting up safeguards for the future.

WHAT WILL BE THE FUTURE?

Unless the representatives of the people, themselves, take up this duty, instead of leaving everything to constituted authority—especially the duty of making permanent an organisation for the preservation and maintenance of peace and harmony between the two communities—we cannot look forward to a future free from these communal dissensions with periodical outbreaks of bloody strife. And if we cannot make sure of that, God knows what will be the future of Bombay or how the interests of either community are to be preserved. It is only in an atmosphere of friendliness and good-will that any community can thrive.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR" Editor Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. Jayantilal H. Amin, editor, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Samachar," was arrested, this afternoon, at 2-30 in his office under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It is stated that the paper, in its issue of May 9, published an Associated Press telegram from Calcutta containing an appeal by the A. I. C. C. to Provincial Congress Committees to hold conferences in their provinces.

Inspector M. N. Desai of the C. I. D. accompanied by sub-Inspector Kothare of the C. I. D. effected the arrest.

LUCKNOW PROPAGANDA WEEK

Congressmen Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 21.

The Local Congress Celebrated, "Propaganda Week" from the 11th to the 18th inst. Activities began with the bonfire of foreign cloth at Aminabad, and picketing of foreign cloth shops of Hari Singh Bal Chand. The 15th President, Emergency Council issued an appeal to the cloth dealers not to deal in foreign cloth. He was arrested on the 12th. His house was searched and he was taken handcuffed to the jail.

During these days Congress hand bills and bulletins were widely distributed. Every day foreign shops were picketed.

Altogether 17 persons were arrested during the week for picketing.

On the 18th, the 16th "Dictator" took out a procession of five persons, and proceeded towards the Aminabad Park. They were arrested on the way.

A prominent Congress worker was arrested in the afternoon under Criminal Law amendment act.

A student of the Kashi Vidyapith, the 17th "Dictator" was arrested in the evening while supervising the picketing. Altogether 11 persons were arrested on the 18th.

One boy was arrested on the 17th while distributing a Congress appeal of boycott to the Mahomedans. It is understood that no less than eight boys have been under the police lockup in the Wazirganj Thana for more than a month.

The agrarian situation is worsening every day. It is said that the economic condition of the peasants iss so bad that for most of them it is an impossibility to pay the full demand. The depredations of rats and failure of rains in January and February have damaged the Rabi to a great extent but no remissions have been given for them. Information is pouring in from parts of the districts of the non-payment of rent. In a few villages in Mohanlalgunj Tahsil the Government is realizing rent as revenue.

CONGRESS FLAG OVER VICTORIA'S STATUE.

It is understood the Congressities mixed amongst the visitors coming for their evening stroll in the Queen's Gardens, and hoisted the tri-colour Congress flag over the Queen Victoria Statue and in the Edward Memornail Hall at a little distance from the said statue. Two persons were arrested.

A MUNIFICENCE BY RANI SAHEBA.

Rani Saheba of Chandapore was invited to a Bramha Bhoj by an old resident of Daswatpur, a hamlet of the village Mao in Chandapore Taluqa, near the headquarters of her estate. In order to commemorate her visit Rani Saheba, it is understood, offered to pay the tuition fees of a Primary School, which the villagers accepted.

This is the second Primary School in the Chandapore Raj where primary education has been made free by the Rani Saheba of Chandapore.

In Honour Of Late B. C. Pal

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Calcutta Corporation mourned the death of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal and as a mark of respect to his memory adjourned this evening's meeting.—A. P.

Incessant Down-Pour Yesterday In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The city is having a spell of monsoonish weather since yesterday. It has been raining incessantly throughout to-day.

Interviewed, the Meteorological Officer, Alipore, stated that a cyclonic storm has formed in the Bay of Bengal this morning off the Orissa-Ganjam Coast and is moving northwards.—A. P.

PRINCE KILLED IN MOTOR RACE

World's Record Broken At Berlin

BERLIN, May 22.

In the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators the Czecho-Slovakian Prince Lobkowicz was fatally wounded in the Berlin Grand Prix Motor Race owing to his Bugatti turning over.

Sir Malcolm Campbell was forced to retire in the fourth out of the fifteen rounds owing to a choked oilfood.

EPIC STRUGGLE.

The German von Brauchitsch, driving a mercedes, averaging 194.4 kilometres an hour over a course of 183 miles, won after an epic struggle, beating his fellow-countryman Carraciola, driving an Alfaromeo by 20 yards.

Several world's records were beaten, including 200 kilometres in which von Brauschitsch averaged 194.5 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

TAXI-DRIVER IN TROUBLE

Charged For Kidnapping Anglo-Indian Woman

RANGOON, May 23.

Ismail Khan, an Indian taxi-driver, and spareman Mohamed Hashmin appeared to-day before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate to answer a charge of kidnapping an Anglo-Indian woman, Mrs. Mcechrin (nee Ivy Flukes) with intent to murder her and causnig grievous hurt.

Mir Abdulla, police constable gave evidence that on the night of the 2nd April while on patrol he noticed a motor car running at high speed on Kokine Road. It turned into Victoria Avenue and later he heard a woman's scream. Running there, he noticed Mrs. Mcechrin lying on the roadside unconscious and bleeding from injuries. He chased the car but failing to stop it, he went to the nearest house, and taking a car from there conveyed Mrs. Mcechrin to the hospital.

The Burman doctor who examined Mrs. Mcechrin at the hospital, stated that she had five injuries, and ex-ray examination revealed fracture of her skull, which was likely to have caused by a fall. She was unconscious for two days and a patient in the hospital till 9th May.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

Viceroy's Executive Council Meets

SIMLA, May 23.

H. E. the Viceroy held a meeting of his Executive Council to-day.

His Excellency watched the first round of the Viceroy's Staff Polo Tournament at Anandale.—A. P.

Assembly Autumn Session

SIMLA, May 23.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, President of the Legislative Assembly is expected here on the 27th May, when matters relating to the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly will be discussed with the Government.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, May 23.	
Previous Closing	3.67 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.67 5/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, May 23.	
Previous Closing	3.67 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.67 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.67 5/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT

New York, May 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.99
To-day's Opening Rate	5.96
Difference	—.03
Today's Closing Rate	6.06
Difference	+.07

Broach Expectations:—

A./M.	Rs. 167
July/August	Rs. 175

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.24
To?day's Opening Rate	4.25
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	4.23
Difference	—.01

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY PARISH PRIEST

Sessions Judge Admits Application To Set Aside Magistrate's Order

An application was presented before Mr. Bawdeker, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Thana by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, Advocate, on behalf of Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello in connection with the complaint filed by him against the Rev. Edward P. Fernandez, Vicar of St. Blaise's Church, Ambivili, Andheri; which complaint was dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned Sessions Judge admitted the application and issued notice to show cause why the order for dismissal should not be set aside and the complaint proceeded with.

The facts of the case have already appeared in our issue of May 21. The application filed before the Sessions Judge sets out 'inter alia',

That, in view of the fact that the statement alleged to have been made is per se defamatory the lower court erred in dismissing the complaint and on the other hand was bound to entertain the complaint and issue process.

That the lower court has ignored the fact that in the correspondence that was attached with the complaint and which had taken place between the petitioner and the opponent, the opponent had not denied making the alleged statement but had pleaded justification. Hence under the circumstances the onus lay on the opponent to show that the statement was made in good faith and on a privileged occasion.

That the lower court ought to have given an opportunity to the petitioner to adduce his evidence.

That the lower court erred in holding that the imputation was not such as would be held to have been directed against the petitioner without hearing the evidence and also when the correspondent shows that the opponent pleaded only justification.

That the correspondent and the circumstances under which the imputation was made were such that there cannot be the least doubt that the imputation was directed against the petitioner and none else to the knowledge to the whole congregation present.

That the lower court was wrong, without any evidence, in assuming that the petitioner acted very rudely towards the opponent. On the other hand the fact alleged and verified show that that was not so.

That the lower court was wrong and had overlooked the fact that the opponent was not justified in making such an imputation in the congregation during the sermon in a matter that was purely a private affair even assuming that either the petitioner or his brother was rude to the opponent.

That the occasion was such that the opponent cannot have any justification for making such a highly defamatory statement.

That the lower court was wrong in holding that the imputation was made in the nature of expostulation and that it was in the interest of the congregation.

That the lower court was wrong that the opponent would be protected simply because he made the statement in the outburst of his feelings.

LATEST CALL-OVER ON DERBY

LONDON, May 23.

Following is the latest calt over on the Derby:—

15 to 8 against Orwell,

100 to 8 against Miracle and Cockpen,

100 to 7 against Hesperus taken and offered,

100 to 6 against Dastur offered 18 to 1 taken,

25 to 1 against April the Fifth offered,

33 to 1 against Firdaussi taken and offered,

33 to 1 against Portofino and Spenser offered,

40 to 1 against Wyvern offered. 50 to 1 taken;

40 to 1 against Wyvern ogered. 50 to 1 against Bulandshar and Corolario offered,

66 to 1 against Rolling Rock taken and offered.—Reuter's Special.

DHARASANA DAY

37th "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 22.

The 37th "Dictator" of Surat District went round in the city with another Congressmen for celebrating Dharasana Day yesterday. They were surrounded by policemen while they were distributing Patrikas and other literature to the crowd surrounding them, and soon they were declared arrested.

Congressmen Arrested At Chikhli

CHIKHLI, May 22.

A batch of Congressmen was arrested and brought to Chikhli while celebrating Dharasana Day in the Taluka.

Salt Manufacturers To Meet At Simla

SIMLA, May 23.

The Salt Manufacturers' Conference begins here in the committee room of the Assembly Chamber on the 25th May.

Representatives of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa will take part in the Conference, which has been summoned on the basis of the Assembly Committee's report on the subject of making India self-contained in the matter of salt supply.

Among the question to be discussed by the Conference will be those relating to the allocation of quotas to Indian sources of supply, and also a fair selling price. The Conference is expected to be attended by about 20 persons including officials and manufacturers' representatives.—A. P.

Labour Secretary's Term Extended

SIMLA, May 23.

It is understood that Mr. J. A. Shillidy, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department has been granted a year's extension of office, and that he proceeds on four months' leave on the 7th July.

During his absence Mr. A. G. Clow will officiate as Secretary and Mr. Tin Tut as Joint Secretary of the Department.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Jute shares opened steady after the weekend and moderate amount of business was put through. Towards the close the market was easier. In coals enquiry remained steady with a limited turnover. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section Kumardhubi Engineering ordies. were in good demand at higher rates while sugar shares were turn easier. Enquiry for Bengal Papers continued at advancing rates. Securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 per cent. paper 54-8, 3½ per cent. paper 63-11, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 72-4, 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934-98, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100-9, ditto 1935 98-1, 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 95-6, ditto 1945/55 101-2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100-10.

Banks.—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1041-8.

Railways.—Darjeeling Himalayan railway pref. 77.

Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 8 cum div. Bengal 215, Bokaro and Ramgur 6-6, Burrakur 9-8, Equitable 13-12, Katras Jherriah 25-8.

Jutes.—Barnagore 91, Birla ordy. 7-8, Budge Budge 230, Cheviot 148, Clive ordy. 19-8, Dalhousie ordy. 265, Hooghly ordy. 49-8, ditto pref. 13-10, Howrah ordy. 30-12, ditto pref. 103, Kamarhatty ordy. 303, Kanknarrah 283-8, Kinnison 482-8, Lothian ordy. 232, Presidency 3-15, Reliance ordy. 51-4, Standard ordy. 231.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical pref. 11-4, Frank Ross 1-8, Bengal Telephone Corporation ordy. 8-4, Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 16, Associated Hotels pref. 60, Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 8918, Bengal Paper ordy. 54-12, 4 per cent. 1910/40 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 82-10, Sugar shares.—Carew and Co. 14-12, Cawnpore 30, New Savan 16-4.—A. P.

BACK TO BARTER

Artificial Manure For Cotton

CAIRO, May 23.

Barter is assisting disposal of Egyptian cotton. Germany is negotiating exchange of artificial manures for cotton. Tentative agreement has been reached to sell ten thousand bales of cotton against Hungarian bonds while Czecho-Slovakia and Sweden are negotiating similarly. Latter will supply machinery.—(Reuter's Special.)

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THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Results Of Exams

The following are the results of examinations held by Shreemati Nathibai D. Thackersey Indian Women's University, Bombay:—

Entrance Examination

SECOND CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Bhagwat Mandakini, Bhat Kamal, Deshpande Indira, Dighe Kamal, Gondhalekar Vimal, Gune Kusum, Joshi Shashikala, Kalkundri Indira, Kanitkar Sushila, Marathe Sanjivani, Pendse Tara.

BARODA CENTRE:—Bhokari Narmada, Gupte Indumati, Patel Yeshoda.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Bhat Sadgoon, Deshmukh Chhabu, Gogate Gangu, Thakkar Taramati, Vyas Shanta, Wagh Vatsala.

KARACHI CENTRE:—Shahani Popti.

NAGPUR CENTRE:—Devdhar Venu.

SURAT CENTRE:—Chokshi Jayavanti, Clerk Chandravidya, Mahajani Prabhavati.

THIRD CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Bapat Indumati, Godbole Malati, Gokhale Kamal, Gokhale Yamu, Khare Sushila, Kukade Durga, Limaye Shanta, Sathe Prabhavati, Vartak Maina, Vartak Sindhu.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Joshi Jyotsna, Parekh Bakagauri.

BARODA CENTRE:—Ambedgaonkar Manubai, Bedekar Mandakini, Desai Shanta, Desai Sukumari, Doctor Kusum, Jhaveri Shreemati, Nadkar Indumati, Natu Sudha, Parikh Shanta, Thorat Kamala.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Candhi Shreemati; Khambekar Yamuna; Kheair Kumudini, Mehta Urmila, Parikh Vidya, Rathod Amrut, Sabnis Indumati.

HYDERABAD SIND CENTRE:—Gidwaney Devi, Hirananda Lachmi, Advani Apri, Advani Chandani, Advani Hasi, Makhijani Devi, Nathani Shanti.

KARACHI CENTRE:—Khulchandani Khemi, Mirchandani Mohini.

MALVAN CENTRE:—Samant Chandra.

NAGPUR CENTRE:—Jog Kashi.

SAUGOR CENTRE:—Bhave Sita, Kher Yamuna.

SURAT CENTRE:—Mehta Kumud, Mody Yeshoda.

NOT CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Asher Premabai, Dadawala Sulochana, Dandekar Dwarka, Charpure Kusumavaty, Codbhole Tara, Kharkhanis Indira, Lokurkar Ambu, Panvalkar Shanta, Potnis Indira, Udeshi Shanti, Vartak Godu.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Christie Phebe, Dave Devindra, Kinariwala Madhumalati, Parikh Mancrama, Shah Kanchan.

BARODA CENTRE:—Bhatt Saraswati, Bhatt Sharada, Contractor Daulat, Doctor Bhanumati, Erande Maina, Kelkar Vimal, Majmundar Sharadkanta, Munshi Nivedita, Patel Shanta, Salunke Hansa.

BHAVNAGAR CENTRE:—Bhatt Giribala, Bhatt Vanlila, Shah Shanta G.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Jukor Piroj, Munshi Mrudula.

HYDERABAD SIND CENTRE:—Advani Popti, Malkani Gul, Malkani Ruki, Vasvani Popti.

NAGPUR CENTRE:—Jainabadkar Saguna, Joshi Anasuya, Madholkar Shanta.

The following students have passed the S. S. C. Examination only:—

POONA CENTRE:—Asheer Radhabai, Keskar Saralabai, Lokurkar Ganga.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Amin Bhakti, Dani Mangalagauri, Doctor Sulochana, Joshi Suman, Kothari Nivedita, Mahadevia Shanta, Mehta Anandi, Pandit Kanta, Patel Kashi; Seth Labhu.

BARODA CENTRE:—Doctor Vimala, Dumasia Lelin, Mambre Kashi, Patel Sharada, Trivedi Girija.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Joshi Vatsala.

NAGPUR CENTRE:—Bhale Ambu.

PATAN CENTRE:—Almoula Hasman, Desai Nirmala, Hosangadi Manorama, Jhaveri Lilavati, Pandit Devi, Sheth Keshar.

SURAT CENTRE:—Majmudar Shanlila, Mehta Vilasika.

Degree Of Graduate In Arts

SECOND CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Gawaskar Hira, Sathe Kashi, Vaidya Shanta.

THIRD CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Asayekar Padmavati, Bhagwat Venu, Joshi Manu, Kolhatkar Yamuna, Lele Manu, Sapre Bindu, Sathe Mathu.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Desai Saraladevi.

BARODA CENTRE:—Parallkar Kamala, Patkar Shalini.

NOT CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Talwalkar Dwarka.

Second-Year Exam In Arts

SECOND CLASS.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Mehta Kalavati.

BARODA CENTRE:—Shroff Rama.

THIRD CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Gaitonde Gulab, Gharpure Malati, Khale Sumati, Kulkarni Kamal, Mulherkar Vatsala, Oka Banu.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Dani Jayakumari.

BARODA CENTRE:—Doctor Nalini, Mehta Behroz, Pradhan Lilavati, Trivedi Rama.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Hashmatrai Saraswati.

NOT CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Deshpande Lila.

First-Year Exam In Arts

SECOND CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Bhandarkar Krishna.

BARODA CENTRE:—Shroff Subhadra.

THIRD CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Bhat Venu, Dongare Krishna, Gupte Chandra, Joshi Kashi V., Joshi Yamu, Manohar Kamal, Mulherkar Vimal, Paranjpe Indumati, Redkar Gajibai, Sane Indumati, Sulakhe Sushila.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE:—Mehta Khushvanti, Vakil Nirmala.

BARODA CENTRE:—Ambegaonkar Manjula, Apte Arundhati, Deshpande Sushila, Thakore Kusumben.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—Gokhale Ambu, Munshi Minaldevi.

NOT CLASS.

POONA CENTRE:—Padalkar Indumati, Padalkar Kamal, Thakar Nirmala.

BARODA CENTRE:—Diwanji Sudhakumari.

The Gadkari Marathi Prize at the Entrance awarded to Indira Kalkundri. The Chancellor's Prize N. G. Deshpande. English Prize, B. T. Dravid. Sanskrit Prize and Tilak Marathi Prize awarded to Miss Hira Gawaskar. The Prize in Psychology awarded to Miss Kashi Sathe.

Move For A Mosque At Khar

A Khar correspondent writes:—"A public meeting of the Muslims of Khar was held lately at Khar in connection with the construction of a suitable mosque there. This movement was started about two years back, when, a Managing Committee was elected at a public meeting, for carrying out the work.

Mr. Amir Dawood of Bandra was voted to the Chair.

The Secretary of the Managing Committee Mr. Abdoolcadar K. Patel presented the accounts of receipts and disbursements for the past two years together with a detailed report on the activities of the Managing Committee during that period which was approved and adopted by the meeting.

In the same meeting the existing Managing Committee was dissolved and a fresh one elected consisting of the following members:—

Messrs. Syyad Abdul Hamid, Chairman; Nizamuddin Shamsuddin, Treasurer; Abdul Kadar K. Patel, Secretary; Mahmed Siddeek Kaloo, Abdul Aziz Abdul Gafoor, Mahmed Kasim, Syyad Ahmed Syyed Abdulla, Gaffer Seth Sholapurwala, Hukumdar Barsati, members.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-0
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22-0
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Up. No.	H.M.
8 Passenger	5-20
20 Punjab Bombay Express	5-55
2 Gujerat Mail	6-45
10 Kathiawar Mail	7-50
4 Frontier Mail	8-35
Passenger	14-25
16 Kathiawar Express	19-5
6 Passenger	20-45

Departure from Bombay Central.

Down. No.	H.M.
15 Kathiawar Express	2-
9 Passenger	8-55
11 Passenger	13-25
3 Frontier Mail	19-20
1 Gujerat Mail	21-0
5 Kathiawar Mail	21-15
19 Bombay Punjab Express	21-30
7 Passenger	22-5

AT BALLARD PIER

	H.M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8-45
On days when Frontier Mail Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9-15

STEEL KING'S DREAM OF NEW FORTUNE

Vain Bid To Raise A Loan Of £15,000

SILENCE PLEDGE AND THEN SUICIDE

When Paul Richard Kuehnrich, the 61-years-old steel magnate and razor-blade "king," shot himself dead in the music-room of his beautiful mansion in Sheffield, his death released me from a promise I had given him not to disclose a secret which reveals the reason for his tragic end.

Little more than a month ago I had occasion to interview the steel king on his plans.

At that interview he laid before me written proofs of an amazing scheme he was on the verge of promoting. He had already outlined the scheme to a member of the British Cabinet as offering a prospect of increased employment, says a special correspondent in a London paper.

REVOLUTION IN INDUSTRY.

It was a scheme to launch a £1,000,000 company to exploit a secret steel which he was certain would revolutionise the stainless steel industry.

After his meeting with the Cabinet Minister, the scheme collapsed because an insurance company with whom he was negotiating refused to advance him £15,000 with which to float his new company.

I saw Mr. Kuehnrich in the suite of rooms he occupied in the Piccadilly Hotel, London, and he showed me all his letters and plans. First he exacted a promise that I would not divulge the particulars to anyone save the Editor of this newspaper until I had his permission to do so or until after his death. He also asked me to draw up a secret memorandum of his plans, and this document is still in the possession of the paper.

SHOW THEM NOW.

He declared that his scheme would restore him again to the position he had held, at the topmost pinnacle of the steel industry, when he was chairman of Darwins. When that company was reorganised he was not appointed to the new board.

He showed me samples of his new steel, a very light metal to be known as "crysteel." Taking his new stainless steel knife from a drawer he hacked away at a chunk of oak, cutting large pieces from it with ease.

He explained that there would be a profit of 2s. 6d. on each knife sold, and he showed me drafts of propaganda which was to be scattered wholesale all over the world, persuading housewives to buy the knives at 7s. 6d. each.

With his £1,000,000 company he proposed to provide initial employment for 6,000 Sheffield workers, and later for an additional 150,000. "Sheffield is 30 years out of date in making stainless steel; I will show them how," he told me.

Then came the meeting with the Cabinet Minister and representatives of a leading firm of insurance brokers to discuss the question of capital. To his utter astonishment, the insurance company finally decided not to support the scheme.

LETTER NEVER ARRIVED.

Broken-hearted, Paul Kuehnrich left London and returned to his Sheffield mansion. Life held no more interest for him. His dream of again becoming a steel king had vanished.

The end is best told in the words of his butler, Mr. Charles Preyer, when he gave evidence at the inquest on his master. Mr. Preyer said:

"On Thursday morning Mr. Kuehnrich kept saying, 'It is too late; I must face it.' He seemed disappointed that there was only one letter for him that morning—he seemed to be expecting one from an insurance company.... Later I found him shot dead in the music room."

The verdict was that Mr. Kuehnrich committed suicide in a fit of depression due to financial trouble. The jury expressed no opinion about his sanity.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA

Mr. N. M. Joshi Issues A Warning

Mr. N.M. Joshi, President, National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, writes:—

Some meetings alleged to be of some members of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, are said to have been held in Bombay, wherein it is said that want of confidence has been expressed in some office-bearers of the Union; and some charges of their being high-handed, "reformists," "opportunists" and "self-seekers" have been brought against them.

We do not recognise any meetings which do not consist of the members of the Union and which are not held in accordance with the Constitution and Rules of the Union. However, as these charges are being made and published in some papers, the management of the Union have decided to hold a meeting of the members of the Union as well as separate meetings of its several departments, and to place these accusations before them for their consideration. These meetings will be begun as soon as the City assumes a quieter aspect.

MEMBERS BEWARE!

In the meantime, we have to announce that no committee alleged to have been formed outside the Union, has any right to collect subscriptions from members of the Union in the name of the Union, and we are confident that no member will pay any subscription to such a committee. We have also to bring to the notice of our members that a criminal case for not rendering proper and correct accounts has been filed against one of the members of the alleged committee.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Union has been delayed due to the accounts of the Saloon P. and D. Department not having been rendered satisfactorily and the consequent difficulty of getting the Union's accounts audited. However arrangements are now made with Messrs, Ferguson and Co., for the audit of the accounts, and after the audit the annual general meeting will be held on a suitable date after due notice to the members.

"Dictator" Of Panch Mahals Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

KALOL, May 21.

Under the leadership of the 22nd "Dictator" a procession was started at Halol on 17th inst. Owing to Mohorum there was a large gathering to see Tabuts. Congress Bulletins were freely distributed among the public. As soon as police come to know this they arrested several leaders and the remaining were charged with cane.

Among the arrested persons three person were kept in custody and the remaining were released. The arrested persons were taken away at Godhra for trial.

The 17th "Dictator" of Gujrat and the 21st "Dictator" of Panch Mahals who was arrested on 6th inst. is still in custody at Godhra without trial.

Four farmers of Abhetwa (Taluka Halol) have been served notice by District Magistrate not to take part in Congress activities and not to leave the village.

Satyagrahis Arrested At Ranpur

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, May 22.

The Dholera Satyagrah Samiti sent out two batches here to celebrate Dharasana Day yesterday. They were arrested by the Agency police.

It is understood, they will be tried in the Wadhwan Agency courts.

Do Not Believe The Tales.

INSPECT

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Note well the tin pictured above. It is the only FLIT container. It is yellow with a black band. It has a FLIT Soldier on it. It is sealed!

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THE NOBLE CONVICT

Jean Valjean, Greatest Character Of Fiction

Novels seem to rise and sink in fame to a more remarkable degree than books of any other kind. One generation finds it impossible not to read Sir Walter Scott: another generation finds it impossible to read him. In the course of a lifetime Thackeray shrinks from a giant's stature to the level of a minor classic. Even the same reader frequently fails to discover in a famous novel the genius that it possessed for him twenty years earlier. D. H. Lawrence confesses in his last book his disappointment on re-reading Tolstoy's "War and Peace." Arnold Bennett was similarly disillusioned when he re-read Flaubert. There is scarcely one of the gods of fiction, indeed, who may not at any minute be dethroned and despised.

Among the novelists Victor Hugo has suffered more than ordinary loss of reputation. There is probably no critic writing to-day who would say of him, as Swinburne once did, that he was "the greatest writer born in the nineteenth century." His rhetoric has faded with time; his propaganda is the propaganda of a past age; his characters belong to melodrama rather than to the fiction of human nature; and his sentimentality is as unpalatable to many modern readers as that of a tract. As a result, though long critical studies of most eminent novelists, ranging from Balzac to Peacock, appear from time to time, it is difficult to imagine one of the younger critics spending his labour on a study of Victor Hugo, writes Robert Lynd in "John O' London Weekly."

A MASTER OF SUSPENSE.

Even so, when I re-read "Les Miserables" recently, I found it as enthralling as ever. As one reads it, one feels certain that, if Hugo had been born in the present century, he would have been one of the greatest of all writers for the films. He is a master of suspense; he is also a master of the scenic; and the superabundance and variety of his imaginative force are among the most remarkable products of nineteenth-century literature.

"Les Miserables,' by Hugo's own confession, is an attack on three great evils—"the degradation of ban by poverty, the ruin of woman by starvation, and the dwarfing of childhood by physical and spiritual night." "Si ling as ignorance and misery remain on earth," ne declares in his preface, "books like this cannot be useless.

THREE FIGURES.

At the same time, Hugo aims at our conversion, for the most part, not as a preacher but as a story-teller. He sets out to win our sympathies for his merciful creed by compelling us to sympathize with three human beings—Jean Valjean, the convict; Fantine, the outcast woman; and Fantine's daughter, Cosette, the enslaved household drudge, who at length brings sweetness into Valjean's life.

At first, it is true, it is a little difficult to believe in Jean Valjean. We can easily believe that more than a hundred years ago it was possibel for a man to be sentenced to five years in the galleys for stealing a loaf of bread to feed his sister's children. We can believe that, because he made four attempts to escape, his sentence was prolonged to nineteen years. We can believe that, owing to his past, he was turned from the doors of even the meanest lodging-houses, and was refused permission to sleep in a stable. What we can scascely kelieve, however, is that when the Christ-like bishop of D——took him into his house, fed him at his table, and gave him a bed, Jean rose in the night and stole his benefactor's silver. Being what he was, a fundamentally honest man, who could not even tell the bishop a lie about himself, Jean could not, in my opinion, have committed that particular crime.

STRAINING OUR CREDULITY.

Imaginative writers, however, must be given a certain license to strain our credulity. Shakespeare strains it by allowing King Lear to behave as he does to Cordelia at the beginning of the play, and, in the result, we do not complain. Similarly, Jean Valjean's theft is artistically justified by the noble behaviour of the bishop when the convinct is brought back by the police. It is not surprising that the scene in which the bishop pretends that he has given Valjean the silver, and adds the silver candlesticks to the haul, remains as vividly and as movingsly in the reader's memory as almost any scene in fiction.

Without the theft, this Tolstoyan charity would have been impossible, and without the Tolstoyan charity of the bishop, Jean Valjean would not have been transformed from an embittered ex-convict into a saint and martyr.

PORTRAIT OF VALJEAN.

Jean Valjean, when we meet him first, is a man of forty-six or forty-seven:—

He was a man of middle-height, stout and hardy. . . a slouched leather cap half hid his face, bronzed by the sun and wind, and dripping with sweat. His shaggy breast was seen through the coarse yellow shirt which at the neck was fastened by a small silver anchor; he wore a cravat twisted like a rope; coarse blue trousers, worn and shabby, white on one knee and with holes in the other; an old ragged grey blouse, patched on one side with a piece of green cloth sewed with twine: upon his back was a well-filled knapsack strongly buckled and quite new. In his hand he carried an enormous knotted stick. His stockingless feet were in hobnailed shoes; his hair was cropped and his beard long.

When we meet him next, after his two revengeful crimes, the robbery of the bishop and of the little boy, he is transformed into a successful manufacturer who, in spite of his attempts to avoid distinction, has been appointed mayor of his town. This, too, is a little difficult to believe, but it is necessary for Hugo's titanic fable of the inhumanity of justice. Living under the name of M. Madeleine, Valjean is widely loved and respected, not only as a successful man, but as a supremely good man and the friend of the poor and miserable. Thus, it is not merely a rich man but a saint whom the Law pursues with its lust for destruction.

INSPECTOR JAVERT.

The Law is represented in Valjean's town by the ruthless police inspecor, Javert. The rest of the story is, in great measure, the story of a man-hunt, Javert being the hunter and Valjean the prey. Yet, though Javert has suspected Valjean's identity, it is Valjean himself who, by an act of self-sacrifice, throws himself once more into the arms of the Law. The police have arrested another man on the charge of being that notorious robber, Jean Valjean, and Valjean appears in court to save an innocent man from the galleys by his confesion. Even then the Law has no mercy. Javert will not permit Valjean to gring Cosette to her dying mother's side as a last act of humanity before returning to a living death.

When Valjean once more escapes from the galleys in circumstances which convince everybody, that he is drowned, he again finds himself Javert's quarry. The story of his having kidnapped Cosette puts Javert on his track, and we find another great fight ayong with Cosette, in which impossible walls are scaled, and Valjean has to allow himself to be carried out of a nunery in a coffin and listen to the earth being flung on the lid in the graveyard in order to escape. Again a little incredible. But we believe it as we read, and are as apprehensive for the safety of Valjean as though he were not fabulous. We feel the terror of Javert's pitiless eye more than Valjean felt it.

CEASELESS PERILS.

There is no development in Valjean's character after his conversion: there is development only in his adventures. He is really a magnificent Henry Irving character conceived in the spirit of Dickens and Tolstoy. Or, if there is any development in his character, it is a greater softening that comes with his love for the child, Cosette. Possibly he ceases to be an entirely perfect saint for the moment, when Cosette grows up and he grudges her her happiness with her young love. But on the whole he is a static figure representinng innacence in the toils of justice—goodness hounded down by civilized society. It is because of the beauty of his character that we read with such excitement the story of his ceaseless perils—of his capture by the murderous robbers when, to show his indifference to pain, he brands his flesh with a hot iron; of his fight at the revolutionary barricades, when as a reward for his bravery he asks to be allowed to shoot the captured Javert with his own hand, and taken his old enemy away and lets him go; and of that last extraordinary fight along the sewer of Paris in which he carries the body of Cosette's lover into safety.

Possigly the novel that is half a tract and half a "thriller" belongs to an outworn convention. The modern world does not seem to produce writers who are at once great preachers and great sensational story-tellers, as Victor Hugo and Charles Reade were. Among all the novels written with this double genius "Les Miserables" is surely the greatest; and among all the characters who have been created in such novels the most memorable, it seems to me, is Jean Valjean, the ex-convit.

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Sir P. C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra
Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
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2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
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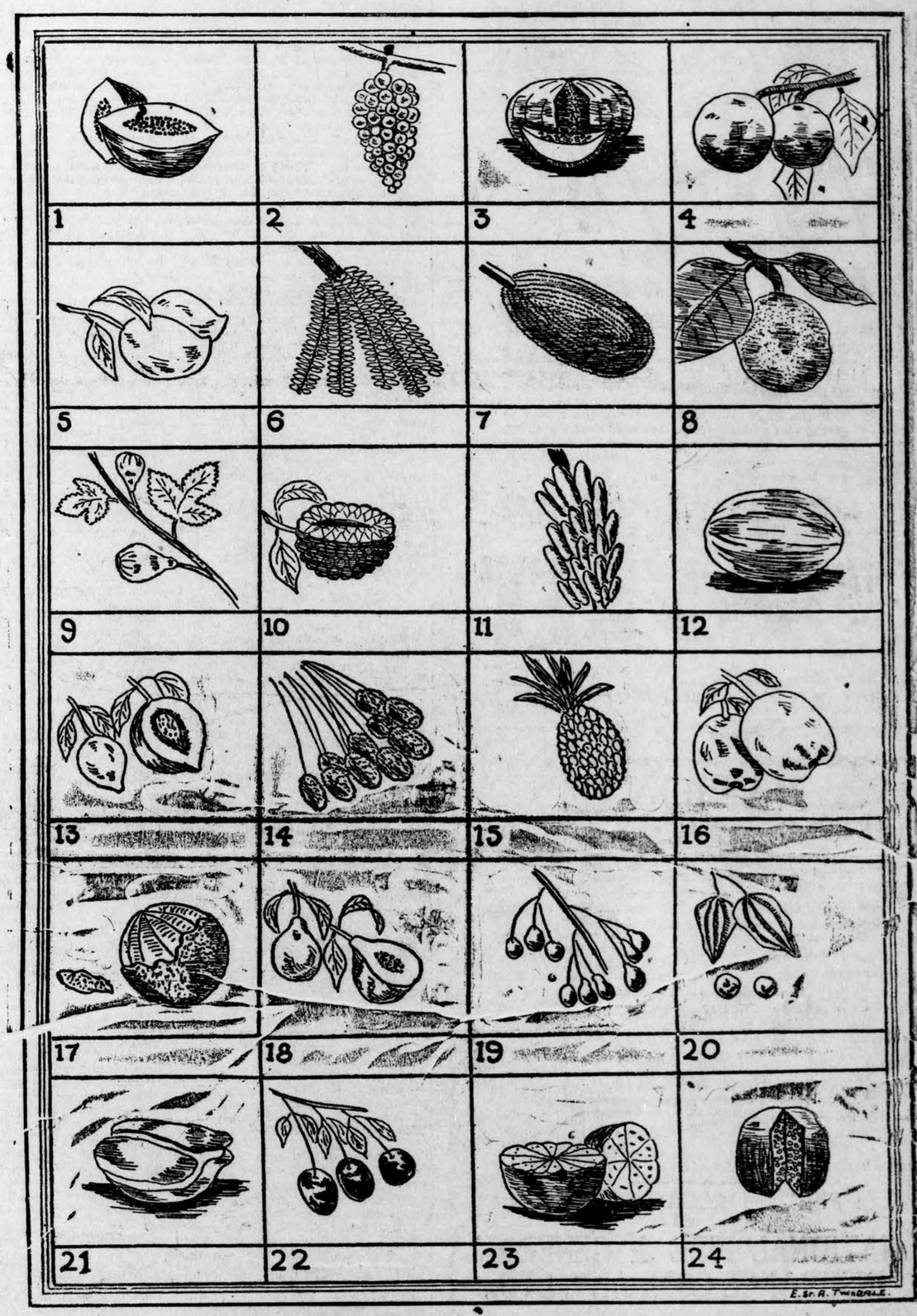
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 26th May, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."



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TEACHINGS OF JESUS

Few Have Discovered Their Practical Use

Mr. Henry Thomas Hamblin, Editor of The Science of Thought Review, says in "John O' London's Weekly:"—

All sorts of teaching have grown up around the personality of Jesus Christ, but comparatively few have ever discovered any practical use for His teachings.

For instance. He taught "that we should love our enemies. What an impossible task it seems; and even if it were possible what good could it do? Such a teaching is looked upon as an impossible idealism, very beautiful, but of no practical use in this hard world, where one has to fight for oneself, or else go to the wall.

As an actual fact, this teaching of Jesus is neither impossible nor impractical; in fact, it is the most practical teaching that has ever come to man. Through applying it to his life man is able to enter a state of harmony and freedom such as most people would not believe to be possible.

There is an inward hidden source or fount of harmony, the nature of which is love. By love is not meant emotions of affection or passion, which are selfish and therefore not love at all, but rather that more godlike quality that finds expression in goodwill, forgiveness, mercy, tolerance, forbearance, etc.

The key therefore to this hidden central fount of harmony is love. When we use this key we enter into a state of harmony and joy, and our life consequently becomes harmonious and joyous.

EMOTIONS.

In order to use this key we have to govern our emotions and thought; and then through this we govern our life, making it a beautiful thing, enjoyable to ourselves, and a centre of harmony and joy to others.

For instance, someone rubs us up the wrong way, hurts our pride, or even goes out of his way to injure us. If we resent this and keep thinking thoughts of resentment, then, even if we do not try to "get our own back," our very thoughts create an atmosphere of discord and irritation, which makes things very difficult and unpleasant, if not impossible. Also, through thinking such thoughts we lay ourselves open to the destructive influences of those who are thinking the same kind of thoughts about us. Consequently, things go from bad to worse, and life becomes increasingly unhappy and disharmonious.

THOUGHT OF LOVE.

If, however, we meet the situation with thoughts of love—not weak thoughts of sentiment, but strong constructive thoughts of goodwill and harmony—then we put into motion invisibel powers that are the most potent and powerful in the universe. As a result, the one who may have hurt us, and may want to hurt us still more, and who may be thinking evil of us and would like to do us all the harm possible, is rendered harmless. His thoughts of hate return like boomerangs to himself. The more he tries to hurt us, the more he hurts himself. If we persist in thinking only thoughts of love and goodwill then a time comes when either our would-be anemy heals the breach of his own accord, or else in some other way the disharmony is removed.

The teaching of Jesus is intensely practical. If we follow it we find that it contains the secret of life's mysteries, and that through applying it we can win our way to a state of harmony and order. The teaching is designed to set us free, and it does do so, if we put it into use instead of merely talking about it.

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GROWS NEW SKIN.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET EASY ON FOREIGN SELLING

Weather Continues Favourable

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was easy on foreign selling.

There was some disappointed selling on the failure of the U. S. A. Congress to make rapid progress towards Balancing the Budget.

The new American Cotton crop has a good start under favourable weather but we are now entering the most critical period.

Professional Operators are awaiting Washington developments and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without definite tendency.

Bombay, May 23.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Saturday owing to absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather and foreign selling. During the small session of two hours prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a decline of 3 to 5 points. The market opened at about the highest level of the day with October 6.01 at a decline of one point compared with previous closing and within first five minutes touched the lowest level of the day when October was sold at 5.95. At this level selling orders were executed and a rally of 4 points was recorded before the close of the session. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 3 points with Spot Cotton unchanged at 5.85c.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Prices fluctuated irregularly with sufficient trade buying and covering on declines to create a fairly steady undertone. There was some disappointed selling on the failure of Congress to make more rapid progress towards balancing the budget and also to the dullness of the Stock market. Buying on breaks was promoted by the absence of Southern pressure and the low level of prices. However the absence of aggressiveness either way doubtless reflects a disposition to await developments at Washington together with crop and trade prospects.

Crop progress is less rapid owing to low temperatures, rains in the South-West and dry soil in the South-East; but delays have little affected sentiment.

Opinions regarding acreage are unchanged and traders mostly believe that crop is getting a good start. Demand from Japan has fallen off in the South. Offerings from the interior are light and the basis steady.

CONSUMPTION 13 MILLION BALES.

The following is the extract from Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.'s Liverpool friend's market report, dated 4th May:—

"Weather reports are mostly favourable, and the drought has been relieved in the West Belt. The crop is a late one, and dry weather during May is essential for good results.

Although it may seem very early in the season to mention the boll weevil emergence, it is reported from the College station, Texas, that the emergence exceeds all records to date, being 4.76 per cent., whereas the next highest occurred in 1927, when the emergency was 3.71 per cent. The yield in that season was reduced to 154.5 lbs. to the acre, the reduction by weevil being 18.5 per cent., and from other causes 20 per cent. The Federal Farm Board have at last declared their plan for the coming season. It seems that only 650,000 bales out of the 1,300,000 bales held, will be sold gradually after August 1st next. The Co-operative Associations have been given financial facilities to continue to hold the stock of two million bales for at least another 12 months.

If spinners' takings continue at the same ratio to the end of the season as to date, the prospect is for a consumption of about 13 million bales, against 11 1/4 million bales last year. This would make the carry-over at the end of July next about 13 million bales. Although 10 million bales of this carry-over would be available at a price for consumption purposes it is unlikely to have any depressing effect upon the price of "futures" during the coming season, for the reason that the greater part of the tenderable Cotton has already been hedged, and is being carried without cost to the holder by the distant premiums ruling in the New York and New Orleans "arrival" markets.

In our opinion prices will be governed entirely by new crop prospects but that there can be little to be gained by being "short" at 3 1/4d. per lb., which is the true value, based on gold, of the current position in the Liverpool market to-day."

HOOVER MUST GO.

"The Cotton Trade Journal" writes:—

"All of the principals in the World War appear to realize that something must be done in connection with reparations and intergovernmental debts except the United States. The latter country is insisting on collection of the huge amounts owed by European nations and on keeping these obligations separate and distinct from reparations. But there is not the slightest chance in the world that another dollar will ever be collected and there is sound reason why the United States should adopt a more conciliatory attitude in connection therewith. Its present policy is a serious handicap to the proposed settlement of the reparations problem by European nations and it is also fatal to world recovery in business. . . . It is possible that complete change of administration at Washington is necessary to insure proper treatment of inter-governmental debts, the Agricultural Marketing Act and the high-tariff policy of the United States. If that is the price that must be paid, the sooner the debt is discharged the better it will be for all concerned. We have voted the Republican ticket far more often in national elections than the Democratic one. We would rather see a Republican than a Democratic administration. But the administration now in charge is devoid of statesmanship, vision, initiative. It is supinely incompetent. We want to see a new one. We do not care whether it is Republican or Democratic. But it is Republican we sincerely hope that we are not to be afflicted with four years more of Hoover. We cannot conceive of greater or more condign punishment for any country than continuing him in office."

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—July 227, Oct. 257; Jan. 250.

Bombay —Liverpool: — Broach A|May—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 22-1|4 at exchange 1|6.

Bombay—New York: — Broach A|May (expected:—New York May (closing) Rs. 7-1|2 at 3.67-3|8 cross rate.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. July highest 5.73. lowest 5.71 —.07

N. Y. October highest 6.01 (opening) lowest 5.95 (10-5 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Cotton beneficial rains Eastern Belt.

New York: Cotton crop news generally favourable. Textile business disappointing except Orient. Sentiment favours policies designed raise commodity prices.

New York: Cotton steady awaiting outcome legislation Washington and crop progress which entering critical stage.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 23.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 63-9-6.

4 per cent 1931-36 Government Rs. 93|8.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs 92|6.

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 72.

4½ per cent. 934 Bonds Rs. 97/12.

4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 79|12.

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 93|4.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 94

5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97/12

6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds Rs. 100|7.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 T Bonds Rs. 102|7.

TAX FREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs. 100|14.

5 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100|4.

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/10

6½ per cent. 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 104|10.

CORPORATION LOANS. Taxables

4 per cent B P T 1974 Rs. 66

4 per cent M Deb 1974 Rs. 65

5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs. 79/8

6 per cent M Deb 1954 Rs. 98/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 97

6½ per cent B I T 1937 Rs. 99/8

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 102

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs 97

TONE—3-1|2 per cent opened at 63-12 but ready easy on liquidation. Undertone is good.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, May 23.	Bombay, May 23.
		Bales
Khandeish	.....	687
Central India	....	55
Barsi-Nugger	.....	74
Berar	.....	1142
Central Provinces	..	90
Dhollera	.....	3912
Rajputana	....	102
Sind-Punjab	.....	264
Broach	.....	2140
Compta-Dharwar	....	655
Westerns-Northerns		63
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	5
Persians	.....	28
Americans	.....	2063
Egyptians	.....	4706
		Cwts.
Wheat	.....	11953
Linseed	.....	17228
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	.....	1137
Gingellyseed	.....	440
Poppyseed	....	90
Groundnts	.....	6422
Castorseed	.....	2305
Rice	.....	5932
Myrabollams	.....	1521
Cottonseed	.....	8931
Gram	.....	2121
Joowar	.....	1976
Barley	.....	320
Bajree	.....	945
		Tons.
Coal	.....	83

COTTON TEJIMANDI.

Bombay, May 23.

Broach J|A Rs. 20.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23

May	123.80—0.60
August	132.00—0.99
November	134.60

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rc. 19/8.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 72/ per ton.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1,000's)

New York, May 20.	Season To-date	This Week	Season 1930-31
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	14,173	71	12,720
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding Linters)	4,693	72	4,456
Exports from U. S. Ports	7,817	122	6,275
Of which to Japan	2,114	25	1,067
Of which to China	969	3	318
Of which to Great Britain	1,173	12	1,027
Of which to Germany	1,458	27	1,589
Stock at New York	——	204	——
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	3,889	——
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,587	——
World's visible Supply	——	9,760	——
Of which American Cotton	——	7,777	——
Forwarded to world's Mills (excluding linters)	11,588	131	9,357
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,576	39	8,673

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (In 1,000's)

		Liverpool, May 19.	
Total forwarded	2,128	33	1,627
East Indian forwarded	154	1	192
Total stock	——	828	——
East Indian Stock	——	27	——

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 23.

B.C. Rate T.T. 1|5 7|8.

B.C. Rate D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 29/32 May.

Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 29/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 15th June.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.

Banks Buiyng D D 1/6.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 May

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|16 June.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 368.

Banks Selling T T 366.

Banks Buying T T 362

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 690.

Banks Buying D D 705.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D D 67 1/2

JAPAN:-

Banks Selling T T 116

Banks Buying 60 Days 111

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 85 7/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's Selling D D 112 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 155 7|8.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.67 1/4 21st instant.

Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 23rd instant.

Japan/London 1/8 1/2 21st instant.

London/Paris 93.15 21st instant.

London/Belgium 26.00 21st instant.

London/Switzerland 18.75 21st instant.

London/Italy 71.45 21st instant.

London/Berlin 15.42 21st instant.

London/Holland 9.07 21st instant

London/Stockholm 19.50 21st instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.

Gold £5-13-3 20th instant; £5-12-10 21st instant.

Silver London Ready 16 3/4 20th instant; 16 5/8 21st instant;

Silver London Forward 16 13/16 20th instant; 16 11/16 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 20th instant; 27 7/8 21st instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 7/32 per cent. 20th instant; 1 7/32 per cent. 21 st instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 1/2 per cent. 20th instant; 1 1/2 per cent. 21st instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos 3 per cent.

6 Mos 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

(East Indian Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 19th May		16,87,550
Same time last season		29,37,404
Exports from 1st Sept. to 19th May:	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	15,092	70,193
Continent	90,701	4,38,307
China	1,76,241	2,87,953
Japan	4,10,724	11,09,214
Coast Ports	32,799	17,497
U. S. A.	25	1,673
Total	7,25,532	19,24,842
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 19th May. 1932		1,47,366
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 19th May 1932 ...		6,57,753
Same period last year ...		6,04,515
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & mills in Bombay on 19th May 1932		8,29,211
Same time last year ...		9,67,384

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 10th May	7,07,175
Total for the corresponding period last season	9,72,931
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 10th May	5,75,566
Total for the corresponding period last season	8,07,539

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 23.

F. B. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to-date 21-5-32	9581000	8378000
Receipts yesterday Receipts yesterday 21-5-32	5000	5000
Exports to date 21-5-32	7828000	6283000
Stock at Ports 20-5-32	3889000	3313000
Stck at Interior Towns 20-5-32	1587000	1031000
Stock at Liverpool 13-5-32	812000	1039000
Visible Supply 20-5-32	7777000	6435000
Quantity in Sight 20-5-32	14173000	12720000
Quantity out of Sight 20-5-32	11588000	9357000

LIFELESS COTTON MARKETS IN AMERICA

Cotton Crop Seldom Looks Better Than In June

APPRECIABLE DECLINES IN THE BASIS FOR INDIAN STAPLE COTTON

A principal reason for declining basis for Indian Staple Cotton is the fact that mills have to a very considerable extent filled their Staple requirements in American Cotton, state Messrs. Langley and Co., in the following market report:—

Last week we expressed the opinion that the Lausanne Conference must and will be constructive. Justification for such a view is difficult to find on the basis of past experience particularly of the conference which produced that addled egg the Treaty of Versailles—but a hardy optimism concerning the constructive possibilities of human intelligence, when actively and collectively engaged, inclines us still to anticipate helpful results. The theory of rationalisation is sound. The ideal is a rationalised world, but first let the preliminary steps to rationalise the British Empire be taken at Ottawa and at Lausanne those for the resuscitation of Europe. What an opportunity there is at both places if only some of the grosser selfishness of nations can be subdued. There is hope for, viewed even on the plane of self-interest, the urgent need for co-operation is obvious and, with a consciousness of the disabilities of isolation dawning even on the intelligence of political parties in America, we see at least possibilities of progress being made during the next few months towards a restoration of confidence.

LIFELESS MARKETS.

Meanwhile cotton markets in America are lifeless. Beginning the week with irregular fluctuations, New York later steadied but general conditions in America continued to deteriorate and steadiness, in our opinion, is due rather to an exhaustion of selling power than to any rejuvenation of optimism. A dwindling in the supply of contracts is, however, a point worthy of very careful consideration as, not only does the present price level considerably increase the normal hazards of short selling but the present time of the year is not one which favours the selling side of the cotton market. True the crop seldom looks better than in June, but a very large old crop has found a home of sufficient comfort for the maintenance of a firm basis and all the hazards of the new crop are ahead. It is quite definitely necessary to avoid the attitude which anticipates, almost as a certainty, unfavourable weather and excessive boll-weevil damage, but we do think that a quietly reasoned view point should admit that 5-1|2 cents is not a level at which the harzards of a policy entailing purchases and one favouring sales are evenly balanced. It is quiet impossible to say what course the cotton markets are likely to take to-morrow or next week but the price level, the season of the year and a growing realisation of the fact that if economic collapse is to be avoided commodity values must appreciate all combine to favour a constructive policy for the long view. That it should be followed with caution is obvious but not more obvious than the caution which is necessary on the part of a bear who, around 5-1|2 cents sells short for a drop of half a cent or may be even a cent, after a decline unprecedented within living memory.

INDIAN COTTON MUST SELL CHEAP.

In Bombay, markets both forward and spot have been closed owing to a serious out-break of communal trouble. Bombay's afflictions during the last five months have been many and we fear that the events of the present week have not been helpful towards the restoration of confidence in the commodity markets of this city. Yet collectively the cotton market still reflects an optimism which we think few members individually can view with real confidence. A shortage compared to last year of 15,28,230 bales in receipts for all India, while not helpful so far as the agriculturist is concerned or from the point of view of India's purchasing power (an important factor for Indian mills) at least enabled the forward market in Bombay to resist the pressure of the decline in America, but in resisting that decline the parity relative to Americans has been narrowed to a point where Indian cotton has been completely divorced from the realities of the cotton trade in international markets. As a consequence, the deficit in exports (all India) relative to last year was up to 7th May, 15,91,507 bales, or 63,277 bales more than the shortage in receipts. We have, for some considerable time, maintained that this process of stock accumulation will continue and in support of the probability of our arguments still being correct we would emphasise the recent appreciable declines in the basis for Indian staple cotton. A principal reason for this declining basis is the fact that mills have to a very considerable extent filled their staple cotton requirements in American cotton and in consequence, now have little interest in Indian staple cotton in spite of the fact that Indians, in the protected domestic market, now undersell Americans. That is precisely the process which has been under way for months both in Europe and the Far East. Mills have been forced on to Americans and having been compelled to concentrate on that style, have now no interest in Indian cotton. There has recently been export enquiry for Bengals but even in that style, which cannot satisfactorily be replaced by any outside cotton, the position is interesting. The demand has been confined almost entirely to Punjab styles and the July Sind contract in Karachi has been easy during the week, partly as a result of the absence of demand for Sind cotton and partly in anticipation of a larger and earlier Sind crop resulting this year from the operation of the Sukkur Barrage irrigation scheme, which should bring cotton carried beyond the July contract into competition with new crop a full month earlier than normal. Even Sind, in our opinion, cannot maintain anything like its present parity relative to Americans and Sind is the only cotton in India which cannot, with convenience, be substituted by other growths.

We are still of the opinion that eventually Indian cotton will sell at appreciably under even a normal parity relative to Americans.

FINANCIAL NOTES

BORROWING BECAUSE MONEY IS CHEAP

How Ottawa Policy Will Injure Interests Of Masses

(By "CUR FINANCIAL COMMIS SIONER).

Sir George Schuster, when interviewed by the Associated Press after the closing of the list of the last Sterling Loan, said that, "Our action in issuing a loan just now must be regarded as a move to take advantage of a favourable opportunity to consolidate our position.

The discount rate of the Bank of England was then 3 per cent. and now it is reduced to 2-1|2 per cent. £6,000,000 sterling loan is maturing in June, so can we not have issued the loan on more favourable terms to us now?

INDIA'S IMPROVED CREDIT.

The Finance Member further said that, as a matter of fact, we had sufficient balance on hand to pay off, and the great advantage of the new loan is that we have got funds at a much lower rate of interest than that at which our securities are quoted in India and that we have got them for 15 years.—This means that India's credit in London has greatly improved because India has exported enormous quantity of Gold. But if the Government would have issued the sterling loan, after paying off £6 millions, I think London financiers would have placed more faith in India's ability to pay and would have willingly bought new loan even at a lower yield.

WHAT ABOUT THE MASSES.

India had to pay £6,000,000 loan. The interest of this loan was 6 per cent., so annual interest of this loan was £3,60,000. The burden on the Government Treasury annually was £3,60,000. The new sterling loan is issued for £10,000,000 at 5 per cent., which will be an annual burden of £5,00,000. Temptation of floating loans at cheaper rate can be understood, but what about the additional burden on the over-taxed masses? The whole deal adds a burden of £1,40,000 on Indian Treasury for 15 years.

A BAD POLICY.

The Government had sufficient money at their disposal, still they incurred a further debt of £4 million. This money will be utilized for general purposes, but it does not sound well to increase indebtedness, because one can get money at a low rate of interest. I am not sure whether the Government will be able to pass through the fiscal year without temporary sterling borrowings. It may be a loan from the British Government or perhaps from the Imperial Bank of India.

IS THIS THE WAY?

The crisis is due, says the annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce, not to inability to produce, but to contraction of the world's purchasing power, which is being steadily diminished by contraction of currency. With a view to give a lead to the world, the Ottawa Conference of the British Empire will meet. Is this the way in which the Government of India thinks to restore the purchasing power of Indians?

KEY TO SUCCESS.

India is a raw material producing country and with a series of favourable monsoons, it can easily recover from the effects of the present world-wide depression, as the cost of living in this country is very low. But heavy taxation will have considerable effect on the purchasing power as commodity prices have declined to an unduly low level, and in some cases crops are also small. Ottawa Conference without adequate purchasing capacity of each country of the Empire will have no desired effect. The adoption of the Gold standard was universal, but lack of needed action from every country, ultimately met with a disaster and forced Great Britain to throw off the Gold Standard. Honest co-operation is the key to success, but the honest co-operation can only be voluntary.

PRINCIPAL MARKETS CLOSED

Shares, Cotton And Bullion

BOMBAY, May 23.

The three principal markets of the city, namely Share Bazar, Forward Cotton Market and Bullion Exchange remained closed to-day.

It is understood that normal trading will commence from Tuesday the 24th inst.

Statement Of Indian Cotton Consumed In Mills In India

The Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India:—During April 1932 160,415; during April 1931 162,075; since 1st September 1931 1,340,512; during corresponding period 1930 1,281,283.

Indian States:—During April 1932 28,865; during April 1931 27,607; since 1st September 1931 233,569; during corresponding period 1930 221,284.

Total India:—During April 1932 189,280; during April 1931 190,282; since 1st September 1931 1,573,901; during corresponding period 1930 1,502,567.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J7

BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1932.

PLAN TO KILL THE PREMIER

Anarchist Plots In Spain

HUGE DYNAMITE DUMP DISCOVERED

MADRID, May 22.

Anarchist outrages, planned on a large scale for May 29, appear to have been frustrated by the police. These were to include:

Assassination of the Premier and the Minister of the Interior, and

Powerful Bombs.

A rising in Andalsia.

A quarter ton of dynamite has been discovered at Madrid, and a hundred powerful bombs at Manresa and others elsewhere in the provinces.

The police claim to have arrested the leaders.—Reuter.

A GERMAN OFFER TO FRANCE

Meeting The Invasion Fear

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Observer", London, writes:

Something really interesting and important has followed the original Bruning-MacDonald-Stimson conversations.

Indeed, there is ground for the belief that five of the six chief Powers immediately concerned in the problem of disarmament had established an impressive degree of harmony on a particular proposal, but that the harmony could not issue into an agreement because M. Tardieu was unable to return to Geneva and MM. Paul-Boncour and Massigli felt unable for that reason and because of the French election, from expressing a view.

The harmony resulted from a definite offer understood to have been made by Dr. Bruning, in the first instance, to Mr. Stimson and to Mr. MacDonald, both of whom are understood to have been attracted by it; namely, that Germany would bind herself not to increase her present armament till the time of the second disarmament conference some years hence, on the condition that she was released from certain technical prescriptions of unequal disarmament decrees by the Treaty of Versailles. One of those technical limitations imposed by the treaty is that recruitment for the Reichsweher is conditioned by compulsory service for twelve years. Dr. Bruning wanted to have that condition waived, because in practice so long a period with the colours disables a man for civil work.

The object of the treaty stipulation was to ensure (after the warning of 1813) that Germany should not create a trained reserve by means of short periods of service. Dr. Bruning, frankly acknowledging that point, met it by that part of his proposal which offered a spontaneous German undertaking not to increase present strength. Its advantage would be that Germany would be rid of an irksome treaty restriction, would at the same time give a definite lead to practical limitation in armaments, and remove all reasonable fear from French minds.

Obviously so good a proposal was regarded as businesslike. It emerged that it could be made the basis of an immediate understanding so far as Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and also Russia were concerned. The absence of M. Tardieu was unfortunate, but it is certain that those threads will be taken up again when the Conference resumes.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT LOS ANGELES

Woman's Revolver Battle With Police

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

The noise of a lawn mower being pushed across the lawn of a bungalow at Los Angeles by Mrs. Pauline Pohl proved so exasperating to Mrs. Alger, a next-door neighbour, that the latter opened fire on Mrs. Pohl with a large Service revolver.

Mrs. Pohl telephoned the police, and the nearest patrol car was ordered by wireless to the scene of the dispute. When the patrol arrived a police officer rang Mrs. Alger's doorbell. Mrs. Alger replied by killing the policeman with a shot fired through the glass top of the door, remarking as she did so that that would teach the police to come into people's houses without warrant.

A general alarm was broadcast and the riot squad arrived. The police surrounded the house, taking cover behind garden hedges, garages, and parked motor-cars from the fusillade of shots which Mrs. Alger now directed at them. Finally they began to throw tear gas bombs through Mrs Alger's dining room window. Thereupon she dashed out of the back door and fell dead under a stream of bullets from policemen stationed at the end of the garden.

PICKETING AT WHITEAWAYS

Two Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two persons were arrested this morning in front of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., on the charge of dissuading customers from going into the shops.

One was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the other accused was given five months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Mahomedan was arrested this morning near Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company and was charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. He is said to have posted two volunteers in front of the company.

Accused pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned to call defence witness.

FLYING KNIGHT OF JOURNALISM

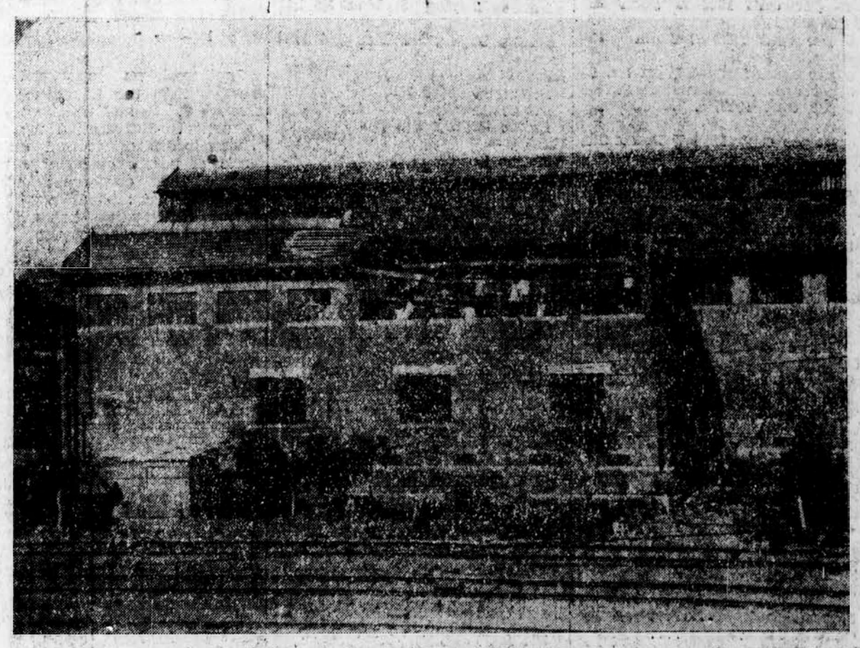
Killed In Plane Crash

LONDON, May 22.

A monoplane carrying as pilot Major Iryin Napier Colin Clarke, formerly of the Air Force, and a press photographer, Mr. Victor Barton, who were flying from Londonderry with pictures of Miss Earheart's arrival after her trans-Atlantic bight, at Londonderry, crashed this morning near Stranraer.

Both the occupants were killed. Mr. Barton recently returned from India.—Reuter.

BANDRA ELECTRIC SUBSTATION DAMAGED BY FIRE



Owing to fire on Saturday night in Bandra substation, the train service on the Bombay local and Suburban section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was disorganised on Sunday and Monday.

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL SHOT

Chinese Reds' Crime

SHANGHAI, May 23.

The British Vice-Consul Mr. W. G. Graham, has been shot and seriously injured by demobilised soldiers while travelling from Pengu to try and secure the release of a British missionary, Mr. Ferguson, who has been captured by Communists.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS TO MEET AT GENEVA

Scheme To Stem Financial Ruin Of Europe

LEAGUE'S MOVE

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, May 22.

Geneva.—The Special Committee composed of the members of League's Financial Organisation and the treasury experts of Britain, France, Germany and Italy will meet probably next week, to deal with he financial situation in Austria and other distressed countries.

The meeting is the outcome of a resolution passed by the Council of League yesterday urging Greece and Austria to make every effort to comply with the obligations and requesting Financial Committee to appoint delegation to consider with the Government experts the financial situation of the two countries.—Reuter.

BRITISH TENNIS VICTORIES OVER FRANCE

PARIS, May 22.

Britain won the Anglo-French International Club Tennis Tournament by 11 matches to 8. The notable results are:—

Borotra beat Perry: 6|3, 2|6, 6|0.

Cochet and Borotra beat Gregory and Collins: 6|2, 6|4.

Boussus beat Perry: 6|2. 4|6, 6|3.

Lee beat Borotra: 2|6, 8|6, 6|3.

Feret beat Oliff: 6|0, 6|4.—Reuter.

GERMANY BEAT RUMANIA

VIENNA, May 23.

In the Davis Cup, Germany beat Austria by 3 matches to 2. Germany will meet Ireland.—Reuter.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET

To Be Formed By Veteran Statesman

TOKIO, May 22.

There is general satisfaction at the announcement that the Emperor has asked the septuagenarian statesman, Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, Governor-General of Korea, to form a cabinet. It is believed that nobody is better fitted to tackle the critical situation.—Reuter.

TOKIO R. T. C. ON CHINA

Protection For Powers' Nationals

BALTIMORE, May 22.

Japan has requested the United States to participate in a round table conference at Tokio to discuss the measures jointly to be taken by the five interested Powers, Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan, to protect their nationals and property in China, according to the Washington correspondent of the "Sun."—Reuter.

PRUSSIAN CABINET DIFFICULTIES

Nazis Without A Majority

BERLIN, May 22.

As a sequel to the Nazi successes in the recent Prussian elections, the Otto Braun Prussian Cabinet has formally resigned but the Nazis are still without a majority, for 57 Communists hold the balance of power. In view of the difficulties of forming a new Government, it is anticipated that the Braun Cabinet will carry on provisionally for some time.—Reuter.

SWADESHI STORES

Watchman In Custody

Guleshakhan Nadeshakhan, the night watchman of the Swadeshi Stores at Hornby Road, was arrested by the police in connection with the burglary of the shop in question on Saturday night.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that Mr. Narialwalla, the proprietor of the Svadeshi Stores, lodged a complaint with the police that the shop had been burgled and jewellery and precious stones valued at about Rs. 6000/- had been stolen.

The police, in the course of their inquiries, arrested the accused as he was suspected to be in league with the culprits.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

Not A "Pucca Barsat"

BOMBAY WEATHER PROPHET ON SUNDAY SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Has the monsoon broken in Bombay?

No, says still Dr. S. K. Banerji, Director of the Colaba Observatory, in an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" this morning.

The weather charts have not yet assumed a "typical" form favourable for the establishment of the monsoon, he argues, and the real monsoon may occur some time later.

When asked as to the reason of the monsoonish weather for the last two days, Dr. Banerji said:—

A temporary advance of the monsoon from the Southeast Arabian Sea began to occur from May 18. It moved progressively northwards and its arrival in Bombay on Saturday, May 21 was heralded by a severe thunderstorm.

The monsoon is purely a mass of saturated air drawn in from the Indian Ocean towards India by a kind of peculiar air circulation which is gradually established, with many violent changes, during the pre monsoon months. When the monsoon first advances, it has to force its way through the comparatively dry land air which sweeps over the country as well as the seas. There is therefore a contrast and a conflict where the monsoon air meets the inland air and a tendency to form depressions and occasionally storms in that region.

STRONG WINDS

In the course of its march northwards, a depression actually developed in the monsoon front. A concentrated air circulation was introduced round the region. The monsoon thus brought in strong winds and rough seas off the Malabar and Konkan coasts and caused very heavy rainfall in and round about Malabar and the South Konkan on May 19, 20 and 21. On May 22 the depression weakened and lay as a trough of low pressure off the Konkan coast. It is still there and is showing no further movement northwards.

SERIES OF PULSES

The arrival of moist and comparatively cool monsoon air is almost always preceded by thunderstorms. This is due to the fact that the monsoon air advances as a series of pulses and mostly in the form of wedges, forcing upwards the warm and highly unstable inland air, a condition which invariably gives rise to thunderstorms.

The high temperature and excessive humidity, which prevailed over Bombay during the last few days, were just the conditions favourable for the formation of thunderstorms. A small thundercloud appeared over the city on Friday morning and caused a light shower. But a very severe thunderstorm occurred on Saturday afternoon.

The storm came over Bombay shortly after 5 p.m. and the wind velocity suddenly increased to 62 miles per hour. This high velocity lasted for about six minutes.

TRACK TO THE EAST.

Fortunately the most active part of the storm followed a track to the east of Bombay over the mainland from northeast to southwest. The damage done by the storm was therefore mostly confined to the northern part of the city and the harbour. Had the whole fury of the storm passed over Bombay, it would have caused much more damage. Vivid lightning flashes and terrific peals of thunder occured during this thunderstom. It caused a fall of 37 cents of rain and lowered the temperature for a short time.

On Sunday warm air from the northwest again began to pour in over the city and weather became almost as sultry as before. The conditions created by the temporary advance of the monsoon favoured the formation of a second thunderstorm, which passed over the city in the afternoon and caused 20 cents of rain. The temperature was lowered by three degrees and a strong southwesterly breeze blew throughout Sunday night and Monday morning.

SET-BACK.

The trough of low pressure, which persists off the Konkan coast, has maintained the temporary advance of the monsoon. The weather charts in other respects have not yet assumed the typical form favourable for the establishment of the monsoon. It is therefore probable that after the trough of low pressure off the Konkan coast has disappeared, the temporary advance of the monsoon may receive a set-back and that the real burst of the monsoon may occur sometimes later.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, May 22.

General remarks.—The depression in the east Arabian Sea has weakened and a trough of low pressure lies this morning off the Konkan. The temporary advance of the monsoon is maintained in the South-east Arabian Sea and nearly general rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula upto Bombay. A few thundershowers have also occurred in South-east Madras. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar, Mysore and the South Konkan, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Malabar and the East Central Provinces, and drier in the United Provinces, the Punjab, upper Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and west Central India. Temperatures were above normal in the East United Provinces, the Punjab, north Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat, and below normal in Malabar and Mysore. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 121 degrees at Chhor.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Kanara and increase in Malabar. Scattered thundershowers may also occur in Mysore, the Deccan and the East Central Provinces.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 22nd May 1932:

Station	Rainfall.
Matheran	0.03"
Ratnagiri	0.30"
Karwar	0.02"
Mahableshwar	0.04"
Mangalore	0.88"
Calicut	1.61"
Cochin	3.17"
Trivandrum	0.12"
Nagapatam	0.04
Trichinopoly	0.01"
Colombo	0.52'

BOMMAY—

Maximum temperature 94 degress (3 degress above normal).

Minimum temperature 77 degrees (3 below normal).

Humidity at 8 hours 87 per cent.

Rainfall during past 24 hours 0.37 inches.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 9,000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 16 hrs. 0 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

Netherlands Bank Claims Compensation From Britain

SEQUEL TO GOING OFF GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, May 22.

SPECIAL CABLE.

Hague.—The Dutch Government has directed the attention of the British Government to the claims of the Netherlands Bank for compensation for losses owing to suspension of gold standard by Great Britain.

BANK OF ENGLAND BLAMED

The Bank bases its claim on the alleged attitude of the Bank of England, which after a reassuring interview with the Pesident of the Netherlands Bank on 26th August, 1931, is stated to have telegraphed to the Netherlands Bank on 29th August, stating that extensive credits had been taken up in New York and Paris and expressing confidence that an announcement of these transactions should remove any doubt about the safety of foreign balances in London.

DUTCH GOVT. ANNOUNCEMENT

The announcement of the Dutch Government's action was made by Finance Minister in a memorandum referring to the Sterling Losses Indemnification Bill passed by the Lower Chamber on 22nd April, providing State cover for the losses of twenty million guilders sustained by the Netherlands Bank through the fall of sterling.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS IN ENGLAND

Part Of The Country Under Water

LONDON, May 22.

Heavy rains have transformed large parts of England into lakes. Warwickshire, for example, has experienced the worst floods for thirty years. Large areas are under water, houses are flooded and many roads are impassable.

Thousands of acres in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire are submerged as a result of many hours of continuous rain.

Derby and Banbury have suffered severely by flooding, while a terrific cloudburst at Ashby-de-la-Zouche has resulted in floods so deep that boats are used to convey food to people imprisoned in their homes and the county cricket ground is covered with fifteen feet of water.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA

SAN SALVADOR, May 22.

Six persons were killed and many injured in a severe earthquake to-day.—Reuter.

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